



SPECIAL FOCUS/ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE:

- Implementation of the 2008 SNAs / Mise en œuvre du SCN 2008, p3.
- Featured NSO: Niger / Profil de l'INS: Niger, p46



Participants to the Seminar on the Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts in Africa /
Participants au Séminaire sur la Mise en Œuvre du Système de Comptabilité Nationale 2008 en Afrique

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« Statistics are a vital tool for economic and social development, including our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. For development to succeed, we need data collection and statistical analysis of poverty levels, access to education and the incidence of disease. Statistics are a central consideration in justifying almost every aspect of budgets and programmes that enable hungry children to be fed or that provide shelter and emergency health care for victims of natural disasters. ».

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary General

« La statistique est indispensable au développement économique, y compris à nos efforts de réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. Pour que les activités de développement donnent des résultats, il faut d'abord que des données statistiques sur la pauvreté, l'accès à l'enseignement et l'incidence des maladies soient réunies et analysées. Les statistiques sous-tendent presque tous les aspects des budgets et des programmes qui permettent de nourrir les enfants affamés et d'offrir un abri et des soins d'urgence aux victimes de catastrophes naturelles. ».

Ban Ki-moon, Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

FROM THE DIRECTOR, ACS - MESSAGE DU DIRECTEUR DU CAS

Esteemed readers,

As you are aware, in its quest to better serve Africa, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) identified statistics and statistical capacity building together with knowledge management, as special programme priorities. This culminated in the inception of the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) in 2006. The creation of the Centre was meant to meet, among others, two critical challenges: to re-establish ECA's credibility in the coordination of statistical development in Africa and to manage expectations of stakeholders namely countries, sub regional organizations, regional economic communities and development partners. Recent developments in fostering the statistical function at ECA are a testimony to the fact that the ACS is now well positioned to meet the challenges facing African stakeholders in statistical capacity building in support of their development efforts. One of the clear manifestations of this positioning, which is critical to the success of the Centre's work programme, is the scaling up of its human resources. Following an intensive advocacy campaign aimed at fully staffing the ACS to enable it meet the expectations of African stakeholders, the latter is now fully equipped as the posts and required efforts to fill them have been completed. This edition of the Newsletter contains a full article on the staffing situation of the ACS.

In its quest to equip ACS staff with the required skills to support countries in their statistical development efforts, the ECA organized a Training-for-Trainers Seminar on the International Comparison Program National Accounts Component in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 16 to 20 May 2011. Jointly organized by ACS and the International Comparison Program (ICP) Global Office of the World Bank, it was attended by about 20 experts and resource persons from the ICP Global Office, Eurostat, the African Development Bank as well as staff members of the ACS and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The purpose of the seminar was to strengthen the technical capacity of participants, to prepare for ECA to actively participate and contribute to the ICP program especially in the ICP-Africa 2011 round and to technically assist MOFED to resolve problems



**Dimitri Sanga, Director
African Centre for Statistics**

Honorables lecteurs,

Comme vous le savez, dans sa quête pour mieux servir l'Afrique, la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA) a identifié les statistiques et le renforcement des capacités statistiques ainsi que la gestion de connaissances comme des priorités dans son programme d'action. Cela a abouti à la création du Centre Africain pour la Statistique (CAS) en 2006. La création du Centre était censée relever, entre autres, deux défis cruciaux : rétablir la crédibilité de la CEA dans

la coordination du développement de la statistique en Afrique et répondre aux attentes des parties prenantes, à savoir les pays, organisations sous régionales, les communautés économiques régionales et les partenaires de développement, en matière de statistique. Les développements récents dans la promotion de la fonction statistique à la CEA sont un témoignage sur le fait que le CAS est maintenant bien placé pour relever les défis auxquels font face les acteurs africains dans le domaine du renforcement des capacités statistiques en appui aux efforts de développement. L'une des manifestations claires de ce positionnement, qui est essentielle à la réussite du programme de travail du Centre, est l'augmentation de ses ressources humaines. Suite à une campagne de plaidoyer intensive visant la dotation du CAS en personnel pour lui permettre de répondre aux attentes des acteurs africains, j'ai le plaisir de vous informer que ce dernier est maintenant pleinement doté en postes et les efforts requis pour le recrutement des personnes devant les occuper ont été réalisés. Cette édition du Bulletin contient un article complet sur la structure du CAS.

Dans sa quête renforcer les capacités du personnel du CAS, avec les compétences nécessaires pour soutenir les pays dans leurs efforts de développement de la statistique, la CEA a organisé un Séminaire de formation pour formateurs sur la composante comptabilité nationale du Programme de Comparaison Internationale à Addis-Abeba, en Ethiopie, du 16 au 20 mai 2011. Organisé conjointement par le CAS et le Bureau mondial du Programme de Comparaison Internationale (PCI) de la Banque Mondiale, il a réuni une vingtaine d'experts et de personnes-ressources du Bureau mondial du PCI, d'Eurostat, de la Banque Africaine de Développement ainsi que des membres du personnel du CAS et le Ministère des finances et du développement économique (MOFED) du gouvernement de la République Démocratique Fédérale d'Éthiopie. Le séminaire visait à renforcer les capacités techniques des participants pour se

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and difficulties encountered in the area of ICP National Accounts. There is substantive coverage of this Seminar in the Newsletter.

As a testimony of the scaling up of statistical capacity building activities on the continent, this issue of the Newsletter captures a number of interesting articles events that took place during the current quarter. These include:

- The Seminar on the Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts in Africa
- The preparations of the 7th African Symposium on Statistical Development and the third meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom III)
- The Workshop on Environment Statistics and Accounts
- The ECOWAS Workshop on Environment Statistics
- The Training-for-Trainers Seminar on the International Comparison Program National Accounts Component
- The International Workshop on Towards Harmonization of Time Use Surveys at the Global Level with Special Reference to Developing Countries
- The Workshop on ERETES Module

Under news and events, there is a tribute to our late colleague Maria Ferreira by the Chairperson of the Statistical Commission for Africa and the profile of the newly appointed Director General of Mauritania. In addition, there are announcements on the forthcoming seventh Africa Symposium on Statistical Development and third session of the Statistical Commission for Africa to be held on the last week of January 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa.

The featured NSO for this edition is the National Statistical Institute of Niger. You will find a profile containing useful information on this country's NSO in this edition.

As usual, we continue to encourage the statistical community in Africa and outside the continent to send us articles and any information of interest to the statistical development of the continent for publication in the Newsletter. Readers and contributors might also consider sending us reactions to and feedback on the materials we publish.

Finally, we are providing in this and future issues the editorial policy of the Newsletter, which provides guidance on how to prepare and submit an article for publication.



préparer, au niveau de la CEA, à participer activement et à contribuer au programme PCI surtout au cours de la série 2011 du PCI-Afrique et pour aider techniquement le MOFED à résoudre les problèmes et les difficultés rencontrées dans le domaine de la composante comptabilité nationale du PCI. Il y a un article couvrant ce séminaire dans le Bulletin.

Comme un témoignage de l'augmentation des activités de renforcement des capacités statistiques sur le continent, cette parution du bulletin la capture à travers un certain nombre d'articles d'événements intéressants qui ont eu lieu pendant le trimestre en cours. Citons notamment :

- Le séminaire sur la mise en œuvre du Système de Comptabilité Nationale 2008 en Afrique
- Les préparations du septième Symposium sur le Développement de la Statistique en Afrique et de la troisième session de la Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique
- L'atelier sur les statistiques et les comptes environnementaux
- L'atelier de la CEDEAO sur les statistiques de l'environnement
- L'atelier de formation des formateurs sur la composante comptabilité nationale du Programme de Comparaison Internationale
- L'atelier sur l'harmonisation au niveau global des statistiques de l'emploi du temps avec attention spéciale aux pays en développement
- L'atelier sur le module ERETES

Dans le cadre des nouvelles et événements, nous publions un hommage à notre défunte collègue Maria Ferreira par le Président de la Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique et le profil du nouveau Directeur Général de l'Institut National de Statistique de Mauritanie. En outre, il y a des annonces sur le septième Symposium sur le Développement de la Statistique en Afrique et la troisième session de la Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique, qui auront lieu la dernière semaine de janvier 2012 à Cape Town, en Afrique du Sud.

L'Institut National de la Statistique vedette pour cette édition est le Niger. Vous trouverez un profil contenant des informations utiles sur celui-ci dans cette édition

Comme d'habitude, nous continuons d'encourager la communauté statistique en Afrique et à l'extérieur du continent à nous envoyer des articles ainsi que des renseignements d'intérêt pour le développement de la statistique du continent pour publication dans le Bulletin. Les lecteurs et les contributeurs peuvent également envisager de nous envoyer des réactions et des commentaires sur les articles que nous publions.

Enfin, nous publions dans cette parution la politique éditoriale du Bulletin, qui fournit des indications sur la façon de préparer et de soumettre un article pour publication future.



II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2008 SNA - MISE EN OEUVRE DU SCN 2008

Seminar on the Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts in Africa

Xiaoning Gong and Steve Loris Gui-Diby, ACS



Participants to the Seminar on the Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts in Africa /
Participants au Séminaire sur la Mise en Œuvre du Système de Comptabilité Nationale 2008 en Afrique

The first regional meeting on the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA), the “Seminar on the implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa,” jointly organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 11 to 15 April 2011.

In total, the meeting has gathered together more than 70 senior managers and experts of National Accounts from 44 Member States, international, and regional organizations. They represented 41 National Statistics Offices (NSOs), 12 Central Banks, six Ministries of Finance and Economic Development, four Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and four other international and regional development partners.

The purpose of the seminar is to initiate the formulation of an implementation programme for the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) through reviewing the global and regional strategies, and discussing and providing comments and suggestions for improving and finalizing the regional project document for the implementation of the 2008 SNA.

The African Group on National Accounts (AGNA) held its 9th meeting back to back with the seminar.

Major achievements of the meeting include defining the African Statistics Day 2011 as the National Accounts day, planning and institutionalizing the work of AGNA, committing on closer international cooperation, and contributing to the improvement and finalization of the regional project document as the implementation and action plan.

The participants welcomed the decision to have the 2008 SNA as the theme for celebrating the African Statistics Day (ASD) 2011 and stressed that the ASD 2011 should target non national accountants as audience and therefore focus on sub-themes like the use of national accounts for informed decision-making and improving communication between NSOs and the civil society.

The AGNA, a working group of Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa), has been given a permanent status. The membership of AGNA has been extended to include associate observers to consultants, external experts, and non-pan African organizations. Its mandate includes also

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research activities and task forces will be created to address specific issues. The important roles of Regional Economic Communities and Central Banks in the implementation of the 2008 SNA have been addressed.

Countries committed to implement the 2008 SNA in line with international recommendations and standards. Implementation tools developed at global level will be applied to update National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and/or to establish national vision document to implement the 2008 SNA. Efforts made by international and regional organizations in the development of handbooks, software, and the capacity building were much welcome.

There was a consensus on the overall objectives and approaches of the Regional Project Document (ProDoc) for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA. The ProDoc was thoroughly reviewed and detailed and concrete recommendations for improvement and finalization were provided. The participants gave their strong support and urged to finalize the ProDoc; calling development partners to work together with the AGNA to address the issue of the implementation within the regional framework.

Opening remarks

Speech of M. Dimitri Sanga, Director of the African Centre for Statistics

Representative of the African Development Bank (AfDB),

Representative of the African Union Commission (AUC),

Colleagues from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD),

Representative of international organizations,

National accountants from African member states,

African Group on National Accounts (AGNA) members,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and to Addis Ababa and thank you for gracing with your presence this very important meeting on the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).

Dear colleagues,

Ladies and gentlemen,

As you are aware, National Accounts provide users with key and critically macroeconomic statistics for the measurement, monitoring, and forecasting of economic activities. They also support the design of economic policies and programmes, and decision making.

The adoption and implementation of the 2008 SNA by African countries is timely and relevant. In fact, following international standards help the harmonization of statistics among countries, which is a key ingredient in support of the integration of African economies, a priority political agenda of the African Union.

In our quest to implement the 2008 SNA in Africa, we do believe that experiences of countries from other regions of the world can play a very important role. We are therefore very pleased that colleagues from the UNSD are here and will present and share with us those experiences.

The sharing of experiences and best practices from other regions of the world notwithstanding, we strongly believe that there is a need to take into account African realities and specificities to come up with a proper strategy to meet the special needs of African countries.

In preparation for the implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa, we have to face the reality and take it into account into our Strategy. The reality is that, many of our National Statistical Offices (NSOs) are not well equipped both in terms of human and other resources to properly compile national accounts. The average number of National Accountants at the national level is only about eight people in our NSOs. Among these eight professionals, there average turnover rate is high: e.g. during the last 5 years, of these eight people, four joined and three left the NSO.

On the other hand, the technical capacity and level of development in countries are very diverse. While the majority of countries have already adopted the 1993 SNA, there are still about fifteen percent of all countries using the 1968 SNA.

As recognized by the African political agenda on regional integration, there are economies of scale to be gained from working together at the continental and sub-regional levels and making a good use of the limited pool of national accountants that we have.

It is in this spirit that the AGNA was created and a Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA prepared. The latter was presented to and adopted by the last StatCom Africa and later on by the Joint AUC-ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development as well as African Heads of State and Government.

Dear colleagues;

Ladies and gentlemen;

After the successful preparation of the said strategy, it is time to move to implementation and in this regard, a Regional Project Document (ProDoc) has been prepared by the AfDB and the ECA to serve as an implementation and action plan for the Regional Strategy. The draft Regional ProDoc will be

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reviewed and discussed during this Seminar.

It is our expectation that this Seminar will provide the opportunity to learn from the global strategy and related implementation tools, and to review the regional strategy as well as to discuss the Regional ProDoc. We will, this way, ensure that the regional documents are in line with the global strategy and at the same time take into consideration the realities and specificities of the African continent.

The Regional ProDoc is still a draft. To make it an effective and efficient action plan, it still need to be improved on and detailed. During this meeting, inputs and contributions from participants will help:

- To review and scrutinize the objectives, outputs, and activities to see if they are properly identify and listed.
- To specify and clarify roles to be played by different stakeholders: Member States, Pan-African Institutions, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), regional and sub-regional training institutions, as well as other development partners.
- To help to define and rationalize the timetable of the Regional ProDoc and related milestones.

Ladies and gentlemen;

The ECA is fully committed to support African countries in the area of National Accounts and economic statistics.

Since its inception, the ECA has carried out many activities and played a substantial role in increasing African countries' statistical capacity and infrastructure including tin the area of national accounts.

The ECA has recently substantially reinforced its Economic Statistics and National Accounts capabilities. The newly established Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section will be the key driver of national accounts activities. It is reinforced by several other resources at the ACS.

For example, a Senior Regional Advisor specialized in NSDS will play an important role in ensuring that economic statistics and national accounts are given due consideration in NSDS preparations and implementation. Our Senior Regional Adviser working on Informal Sector Satellite Accounts & Employment Matrix to improve calculation and compilation of basic data for National Accounts will also support the work on national accounts. In addition, the Data Management Team with both professional and supporting staff members specialized in population and housing censuses, civil registration, and socio-economic statistics stands ready to support data collection, compilation, and dissemination of National Accounts and supporting economic statistics.

As the UN regional arm in Africa, ECA will scale up its activities and play an important role in the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the 2008 SNA. It will

also benefit from the unwavering support from its well established networks with other UN agencies and partnership with member countries. These will include: assessments of country situations and statistical development; evaluation of the impacts of moving to the SNA 2008; monitoring and reporting actions at the regional and sub-regional levels; co-ordination of the development of statistical standards; and provision of capacity building and technical assistance to Member States; and support to the implementation of the work plan of the ICP-Africa 2011 National Accounts component.

Dear colleagues,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me end my statement by saluting the partnership among pan African institutions on the organization of this meeting and call upon partners to support the continent in the implementation of the 2008 SNA. Together we can ensure that the implementation of the 2008 SNA is far better than what was observed for the previous versions of the system.

God bless Africa!

Thank you for your attention!

Discours de M. Luc Mbong Mbong, Statisticien en Chef, BAD, Coordonnateur régional général de l'AGNA

Monsieur le Directeur du Centre Africain pour la Statistique (CAS)

Monsieur le Chef de l'Unité Statistique de la Commission de l'Union Africaine

Monsieur le Représentant du Bureau Statistique des Nations unies

Monsieur le Représentant de l'EUROSTAT

Monsieur le Représentant du FMI/ AFRITAC

Messieurs les Représentants des Communautés économiques régionales

Représentants des Banques centrales

Monsieur le Représentant d'AFRISTAT

Mesdames et Messieurs, Honorables delegués,

Permettez-moi tout d'abord, au nom de M. Charles Lufumpa, Directeur du Département des Statistiques de la BAD, de remercier la CEA qui a bien voulu accueillir cette double réunion qui comprend les travaux de la 9ème réunion du Groupe africain de comptabilité nationale et ceux du Séminaire sur la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008.

Je voudrais également remercier ceux de nos partenaires parmi nous notamment l'UNSD et l'EUROSTAT.

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Voici venu le moment de la mise en œuvre effective de la stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 que nous avons développée nous-mêmes dans le cadre de la stratégie globale de mise en œuvre du SCN 2008, que les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement ont adoptée et qu'il nous revient de mettre en œuvre.

Après la réunion de Yaoundé en décembre 2010, nous avons convenu de nous retrouver pour réorienter les travaux de l'AGNA, suite à l'adoption du premier pilier de la Stratégie d'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA). En même temps, l'UNSD s'est proposée d'apporter son appui en animant un séminaire sur le SCN 2008. C'est donc avec plus de bonheur que nous avons décidé de jumeler les 2 réunions.

Nous pensons que le moment est venu pour traduire dans les faits, nos efforts communs. Ainsi, en plus de la réunion de l'AGNA, nous devons examiner la première mouture du Programme commun et unique de comptabilité nationale en Afrique.

La semaine sera donc très chargée et je ne puis que vous souhaitez bon courage.

Je reste convaincu que ces efforts communs et bien partagés par nos partenaires nous permettront d'atteindre nos objectifs.

C'est d'un partenariat stratégique qu'il s'agit. Il nous revient donc de mieux apprécier le temps si favorable pour réaliser nos objectifs.

Bonne chance.

Je vous remercie.

Discours de M. Yeo Dossina, Division Statistique, Commission de l'Union Africaine

Monsieur le Directeur du Centre africain pour la statistique
Monsieur le Directeur du Centre africain pour la statistique de la CEA,

Monsieur le représentant de la Banque africaine de développement,

Mesdames et Messieurs les délégués des pays et des Communautés économiques régionales,

Messieurs les représentants des institutions internationales et du système des nations unies et organisations internationales ;

Chers honorables délégués

Mesdames et messieurs

C'est un grand honneur et un privilège pour moi de m'adresser à vous à l'occasion de cette importante réunion.

Je voudrais avant tout propos souhaiter la bienvenue à tous les délégués et les remercier pour n'avoir pas ménagé leurs efforts pour prendre part à cette importante rencontre pour discuter de la stratégie de mise en œuvre du système de comptabilité nationale 2008, piler important de la Stratégie d'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA).

Au nom des autorités politiques de la Commission de l'UA, le Président Jean Ping et le Commissaire aux affaires économiques, je voudrais exprimer ma gratitude à nos collègues de la CEA et de la BAD ainsi qu'aux partenaires, pour leurs efforts et soutiens constant qu'ils apportent à la Commission de l'UA en vue de trouver des solutions définitives aux problèmes liés à la disponibilité des statistiques de qualité produites à temps opportun en Afrique. Je salue l'esprit coopératif qui anime nos trois institutions depuis ces dernières années et qui a permis de réaliser des progrès significatifs notamment avec l'adoption du cadre stratégique global pour l'harmonisation des statistiques dans tous les domaines de l'intégration africaine (politique, économique et sociale) et du cadre de coordination pour réglementer les activités statistiques sur le continent.

Chers collègues,

Mesdames et messieurs,

Aujourd'hui, nous sommes là pour discuter de la stratégie africaine sur la SCN2008 qui est le fruit d'un travail minutieux réalisé par vos mêmes avec l'appui des trois organisations panafricaines. Je voudrais vous rappeler que votre document a été adopté avec Stratégie d'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA) par les chefs d'état et de gouvernement à Kampala en juillet 2010 après avoir été examinés par les ministres des finances, du plan et du développement économique au Malawi en mars 2010.

Il vous souviendra également que lors de la dernière réunion de l'AGNA qui a précédé la cinquième réunion des Directeurs Généraux des INS qui s'est tenue à Yaoundé, Cameroun, plusieurs recommandations ont été formulées et entérinées par les DG notamment l'élaboration d'un projet africain unique pour la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 sur la période 2011-2015 et la proposition d'ériger l'AGNA en groupe de travail permanent sur la comptabilité nationale à l'instar du Groupe de travail inter-secrétariat de comptabilité nationale au niveau mondial. L'ensemble de ces recommandations ont été soumises à la conférence des ministres des finances, du plan et du développement économique organisée ici même quelques jours auparavant qui les a adoptés.

Nous devons donc donner le meilleur de nous-mêmes afin de ne pas décevoir les autorités politiques du continent qui

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nous regardent. Je voudrais donc, inviter chacun d'entre nous à être créatif, dans les discussions qui auront lieu, afin de rendre le projet sur la SCN 2008 plus opérationnel (impliquant tous les acteurs et définissant les actions concrètes à réaliser avec un calendrier précis), pour en assurer la mise en œuvre efficace et effective dans tous les pays africains. Cela nous permettra de suivre et évaluer la mise en œuvre de notre projet afin d'avoir des comptes nationaux crédibles et comparables en vue d'assurer l'harmonisation des politiques économiques à l'échelle continentale dans le cadre du processus d'intégration dans lequel nos leaders se sont engagés depuis belle lurette.

Nous allons également discuter, entre autres, de la mobilisation de tous les acteurs du système statistique africain afin qu'ils s'approprient le SCN 2008 et des moyens financiers nécessaires en vue de l'opérationnalisation de la Stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du SCN 2008.

Sur cette note, je voudrais vous souhaiter plein succès dans vos travaux en formulant les vœux qu'à la fin de fructueux échanges nous aboutissons à des recommandations pertinentes et réalisables rapidement.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention aimable. □

Recommendations and conclusions of the Seminar on the Implementation of the 2008 SNA and the ninth AGNA meeting

Xiaoning Gong and Steve Loris Gui-Diby, ACS

After going through the following agenda:

- a) Review of the report of the 8th AGNA meeting held during the meeting of General Directors of NSOs in Yaoundé - December 2010;
- b) Preparation for the African Statistics Day 2011: designating SNA 2008 as its theme;
- c) Update Terms of References (ToRs) of the AGNA and its relations with the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA);
- d) Finalization of the list of AGNA members;
- e) Review of the process of preparing for the first draft of the Regional Project Document (ProDoc); and
- f) Preparation of the Work Program of AGNA.
- g) The global Strategy on the Implementation of the 2008 SNA and related issues like main changes in 2008 SNA, tools, data sources and organization;
- h) The regional strategy on the implementation of the 2008 SNA;
- i) Technical cooperation; and
- j) The project document (ProDoc) on the implementation of the 2008 SNA and the assessment of country in national account.

Participants of the meetings:

1. Welcomed the appointment of the following persons as AGNA regional coordinators for the three pan-African organizations: Mr. Luc Mbong Mbong from AfDB, Mr. Xiaoning Gong from UNECA, and Mr. Yeo Dossina from AUC following the decision of the 5th meeting of the Committee of Director Generals of NSOs to establish the AGNA as a permanent body for facilitating work on national accounts in Africa. Mr. Luc Mbong Mbong is the AGNA Lead regional coordinator.

2. Welcomed the decision to have the 2008 SNA as the theme for celebrating the African Statistics Day (ASD) 2011 and stressed that the ASD 2011 should target non-national accountants as audience and therefore focus on sub-themes like the use of national accounts for informed decision-making and improving communication between NSOs and the civil society.

3. Agreed on the following issues regarding the Terms of References of AGNA:

- AGNA will report to StatCom-Africa biennially and to its Bureau in the intermediate year;
- there is a need to clarify AGNA's governance mechanism in accordance with existing schemes;
- a mechanism is to be set up to accommodate associate external experts or independent consultants and non-African institutions in AGNA's work and to consider them as observers in AGNA;
- the AGNA mandate should include research on national accounts issues;
- terms of references for Regional Economic Communities (RECs), which play an important role in the implementation of the 2008 SNA should be developed to enable them to better serve the needs of their Member States; and
- AGNA should create specific task forces to work on specific themes.

4. Agreed that countries and RECs should provide the name of the institution(s) responsible for economic statistics and national accounts compilation and also nominate a principal and an alternate member to serve on AGNA to the regional coordinators.

5. Recognized the important role of the region's Central Banks in the development of national accounts and economic statistics, and may therefore, in their capacity as members of AGNA, be requested to support specific areas in the im-

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plementation of the 2008 SNA.

6. Reaffirmed that the African Strategy for the Implementation the 2008 SNA, which is fully aligned with the Implementation Programme for the 2008 SNA and Supporting Statistics, adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is the overarching framework for formulating the national implementation programmes for the 2008 SNA in Africa.

7. Appreciated the progress made from the African Strategy to the Regional ProDoc; agreed on the following, and pledged to give their support to the finalization of the Regional ProDoc according to agreed timelines:

- The Regional ProDoc will be finalized by taking into accounts the results of the Seminar and the completed SNA Assessment Questionnaire conducted prior to the Seminar;
- the period of 5 years for the implementation of the 2008 SNA is seen as a first step in its implementation;
- the implementing ISIC Rev. 4.0 and CPC Rev. 2.0 is part of the implementation programme of the 2008 SNA, as these classifications are an integral part of the SNA;

8. Agreed to establish a road map for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics at the national level taking into account the national and regional policy needs and the requirements of the African Strategy for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and to incorporate this road map in the review of the NSDS in countries.

9. Agreed on the following activities in the work programme of AGNA:

- To create a website to archive all the documents of the AGNA with access restricted to members and observers of the AGNA;
- to create a discussion website for African partners;
- launching a study on the impact of the implementation of 2008 SNA in African countries, based on a sample of countries;
- the finalized ToR of the AGNA will be disseminated to countries;
- to translate the self-assessment tool and its guide proposed by UNSD in French; and
- to prepare the advocacy materials for the mobilization of financial resources for the Regional Project; and to prepare ToRs for the Regional Coordinators and the RECs.

10. Stressed the need for clarification on the following specific issues related to the main changes in the 2008 SNA: the treatment of FISIM, regional Central Banks and weapons systems.

11. Recognized the importance of short term economic indicators for the early detection of changes in economic trends

and agreed to review the appropriateness and feasibility of collecting short term economic indicators, as reflected in the Ottawa data template, with the aim of developing a central national data hub, as part of the implementation programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics.

12. Welcomed the proposed implementation tools comprising the Statistical System Information sheet, the Self-Assessment Diagnostic Tool, and the Framework for setting goals and actions to reach the goals, which are helpful for preparing a vision document.

13. Agreed that countries use the Self-Assessment Diagnostic Tool to assess the current status of the statistical capacity in the country to comply with the requirements of the African Strategy for the implementation of the 2008 SNA to carry out various assessments of the national statistical systems.

14. Agreed that a vision document, based on the self-assessment of the statistical capacity constraints, needs to be prepared to establish a set of actions to accomplish statistical and institutional goals and is instrumental in the sustainable improvement of the statistical agenda ensuring adherence to best practices in official statistics.

15. Welcomed the update of the SNA implementation milestones, data sets and quality assessment framework for monitoring the scope, detail and quality of national accounts compilation at the country level.

16. Welcomed the dedicated website established by the UNSD to track and support the implementation programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics, as well as the Knowledge Base for economic statistics and macroeconomic standards, and participants agreed to provide material on country practices to be housed in this Knowledge Base.

17. Welcomed the handbook Essential SNA: building the basics, prepared by Eurostat and agreed that this handbook and others prepared by the ISWGNA members are important tools for supporting the implementation of the 2008 SNA.

18. Welcomed the updating of ERETES to be 2008 SNA compliant and recognized that this IT-tool plays an important role in supporting the compilation of the national accounts statistics in the region.

19. Welcomed the training opportunities provided by GIZ and agreed that the training initiatives foreseen by the African Strategy for the implementation of the 2008 SNA take into account these and other similar facilities available in the region to make full use of these training opportunities.

20. Requested UNSD to actively support African countries through cooperation with AGNA and the regional implementation programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics in Africa; and to provide support to alleviate the difficulties faced by countries in the implementation of some recommendations of the 2008 SNA.

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21. Called for:

- All development partners to be strongly committed in the implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa through the common Regional Project; and
- Pan-African organizations to move forward in the implementation of the Regional Project, to launch advocacy campaign and to mobilize resources for the implementation of the Regional Project.

22. Agreed on the following indicators of progress for the formulation of the national and regional implementation programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics:

- Finalization of the draft Regional ProDoc for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa
 - o Due date: end of May 2011
 - o Responsible: AfDB, AUC, ECA
- AGNA to discuss the draft Regional ProDoc
 - o Due date: Next AGNA meeting
 - o Responsible: AfDB, AUC, ECA and countries
- Translation of the self-assessment (DF-NA & ES) questionnaire and related instructions in French
 - o Due date: April 2011
 - o Responsible: AGNA (AfDB)
- Nomination of AGNA members
 - o Due date: end of May 2011
 - o Responsible: AfDB, ECA, AUC, and Countries (NSOs, central banks)

- Sample of countries selected for the study on the impact of the implementation of 2008 SNA
 - o Due date: end of May 2011
 - o Responsible: AfDB, AUC, ECA and countries
- Appointment of coordinators at REC level
 - o Due date: end of May 2011
 - o Responsible: AfDB, ECA, AUC, RECs
- Self-assessment of statistical capacity using the DF-NA & ES
 - o Due date: 30 July 2011
 - o Responsible: ECA, AfDB, AUC, RECs, countries and UNSD
- Report on self-assessment
 - o Due date: October 2011
 - o Responsible: ECA, AfDB, AUC, RECs, countries and UNSD
- Study on the impact of the implementation of SNA 2008 in Africa
 - o Due date: 31 December 2011
 - o Responsible: AGNA & 12 sample countries (Rwanda, Cameroon, Morocco and Guinea, others TBD)
- Proposed AGNA meetings
 - o Due date: June-July 2011 or October-November 2011
 - o Responsible: ECA, AfDB, AUC, RECs and countries.

Conclusions et recommandations du Séminaire sur la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 en Afrique et de la neuvième réunion du Groupe Africain sur la Comptabilité Nationale

Xiaoning Gong and Steve Loris Gui-Diby, CAS

Après avoir parcouru l'ordre du jour suivant :

- Examen du rapport de la 8ème réunion AGNA eu lieu au cours de la réunion des directeurs généraux des INS à Yaoundé - décembre 2010 ;
- Préparation pour de la journée africaine de la statistique 2011 : désignant le SCN 2008 comme thème ;
- Mise à jour des termes de références (ToRs) de l'AGNA et de ses relations avec le Groupe de Travail Inter secrétariats sur la Comptabilité Nationale (GTICN) ;
- Finalisation de la liste des membres de l'AGNA ;
- Examen du processus de préparation de la première ébauche du Document de projet régional (ProDoc) ;

f) la préparation du programme de travail de l'AGNA.

- La stratégie mondiale mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 et les questions connexes comme les principaux changements en 2008 SNA les outils, les sources de données et l'organisation ;
- La stratégie régionale de la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 ;
- Coopération technique ;
- et le document de projet (ProDoc) sur la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 et l'évaluation de la situation de la comptabilité nationale en Afrique.

Les participants au séminaire :

- Ont accueilli favorablement la nomination de MM. Luc Mbong Mbong (BAD), Xiaoning Gong (CEA) et Yeo Dos-

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sina CUA) comme coordonnateurs régionaux des trois organisations panafricaines, suite à la décision de la cinquième réunion du Comité des Directeurs Généraux des INS établissant l'AGNA en organe permanent de facilitation du travail sur la comptabilité nationale en Afrique. M. Luc Mbong Mbong est le coordonnateur général.

2. Se sont félicités de la décision d'adopter le Système de comptabilité nationale (SCN) 2008 comme thème de la Journée Africaine de la Statistique 2011 et ont souligné, qu'à cette occasion, le public cible devrait être des non-comptables nationaux et qu'il conviendrait donc de retenir des thèmes subsidiaires comme l'utilisation de la comptabilité nationale pour une prise de décision avisée et l'amélioration de la communication entre les INS et la société civile.

3. Se sont mis d'accord sur les points suivants en ce qui concerne le mandat du Groupe Africain sur la Comptabilité Nationale :

- Le Groupe fera rapport à la Commission Africaine de Statistique (StatCom-Afrique) tous les deux ans et à son Bureau l'année intermédiaire ;
- Le mécanisme de gouvernance du Groupe doit être clarifié, en se fondant sur les dispositifs existants ;
- Il faut mettre en place un mécanisme permettant de faire intervenir dans les travaux du Groupe des experts auxiliaires externes ou des consultants indépendants ainsi que des institutions non africaines, en qualité d'observateurs ;
- Le mandat du Groupe devrait comporter des travaux de recherche sur les questions de comptabilité nationale ;
- Il faudrait définir le mandat des communautés économiques régionales (CER), qui jouent un rôle important dans l'application du SCN 2008, afin qu'elles puissent mieux répondre aux besoins de leurs États membres ; et
- Le Groupe devrait créer des équipes spéciales chargées de thèmes spécifiques.

4. Ont convenu que les pays et les CER devraient indiquer aux coordonnateurs régionaux le nom de l'institution (ou des institutions) chargée(s) de la production des statistiques économiques et de la comptabilité nationale, et également nommer un membre et un suppléant au service du Groupe.

5. Ont reconnu que les banques centrales de la région jouent un rôle important dans la production des statistiques économiques et des comptes nationaux et, par conséquent, qu'il serait possible de leur demander, en leur qualité de membres du Groupe, d'appuyer certains aspects spécifiques de l'application du SCN 2008.

6. Ont réaffirmé que la Stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du Système de comptabilité nationale 2008, qui est parfait-

ement conforme au Programme de mise en œuvre pour le Système de comptabilité nationale de 2008 et les statistiques connexes adopté par la Commission de Statistique des Nations Unies, est le cadre directeur de l'élaboration des programmes nationaux d'application du SCN 2008 en Afrique.

7. Ont apprécié les progrès réalisés de la Stratégie Africaine vers le Document de Projet Régional (à partir), ont convenu des points suivants et se sont engagés à appuyer la mise au point définitive du Document de Projet régional dans des délais arrêtés :

- Le Document de Projet Régional sera finalisé en y intégrant les conclusions du Séminaire et les résultats de l'évaluation du SCN réalisé avant le Séminaire ;
- La période de cinq ans prévue pour la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 est considérée comme une première étape du processus de mise en œuvre ;
- La Classification internationale type CITI Rév. 4.0 et la Classification centrale des produits (CPC Rév. 2.0), qui sont partie intégrante du SCN, font aussi partie du programme de mise en œuvre du SCN 2008.

8. Ont convenu d'établir une feuille de route relative à la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 et des statistiques connexes au niveau national, tenant compte des besoins nationaux et régionaux en matière de politique et des impératifs de la Stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du Système de Comptabilité Nationale 2008, et d'intégrer cette feuille de route à l'examen des stratégies nationales de développement de la statistique (SNDS) dans les pays.

9. Ont arrêté les activités suivantes au sein du programme de travail du Groupe Africain sur la Comptabilité Nationale :

- Création d'un site Internet pour y archiver tous les documents du Groupe, site dont l'accès sera limité aux membres et aux observateurs du Groupe ;
- Création d'un forum de discussion pour les partenaires africains ;
- Lancement d'une étude d'impact de la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 dans les pays africains, à partir d'un échantillon de pays ;
- Diffusion dans les pays du mandat définitif du Groupe ;
- Traduction en français de l'outil d'autoévaluation proposé par la Commission de statistique et de son manuel d'utilisation ;
- et mise au point des matériels d'information et de sensibilisation qui permettront de mobiliser des ressources financières pour le Projet régional ainsi que la définition des mandats des coordonnateurs régionaux et des CER.

10. Ont souligné la nécessité d'explicitier les questions spécifiques suivantes associées aux changements principaux

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du SCN 2008 : traitement réservé aux SIFIM (services d'intermédiation financière indirectement mesurés), aux banques centrales régionales et aux systèmes d'armes.

11. Ont reconnu le rôle important que les indicateurs économiques à court terme jouent dans la détection rapide de tout changement des tendances économiques et ont convenu d'examiner le bien-fondé et la faisabilité de la collecte d'indicateurs économiques à court terme, conformément au cadre de référence d'Ottawa, visant à mettre en place un centre de données nationales, dans le cadre du programme de mise en œuvre du Système de Comptabilité Nationale 2008 et des statistiques connexes.

12. Ont accueilli avec satisfaction les propositions d'outils de mise en œuvre, c'est-à-dire la fiche d'information sur le système statistique, l'outil d'autoévaluation pour le diagnostic et le cadre de mise en place d'objectifs et d'actions pour atteindre les objectifs, utiles pour la préparation d'un document énonçant une vision.

13. Ont convenu que les pays utilisent l'outil d'autoévaluation pour le diagnostic afin de déterminer leurs capacités statistiques actuelles, pour se conformer aux impératifs de la Stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du Système de comptabilité nationale de 2008, consistant à mener diverses évaluations des systèmes statistiques nationaux.

14. Ont convenu de la nécessité de préparer un document énonçant une vision, à partir de l'autoévaluation des problèmes de capacités statistiques, afin de définir une série de mesures pour remplir les objectifs statistiques et institutionnels, et ont convenu qu'un tel document servira à améliorer durablement l'agenda statistique, en veillant au respect des meilleures pratiques en matière de statistiques officielles.

15. Se sont félicités de la mise à jour des objectifs d'étape, des séries de données et du cadre d'évaluation de la qualité du SCN, aux fins de contrôler la portée, les détails et la qualité de la production des comptes nationaux.

16. Ont accueilli avec satisfaction la création par la Division Statistique des Nations Unies d'un site Internet permettant de suivre et d'appuyer le programme de mise en œuvre du Système de Comptabilité Nationale 2008 et des statistiques connexes, ainsi que la base de connaissances pour les statistiques économiques et les normes macroéconomiques (à laquelle les participants ont convenu de fournir du matériel relatif aux pratiques des pays).

17. Ont réservé un accueil favorable au manuel intitulé *Essential SNA: building the basics* (SCN essentiel : construction des fondamentaux), élaboré par Eurostat, et ont convenu que ce manuel, ainsi que d'autres guides élaborés par les membres du Groupe de Travail Inter Secrétariats de Comptabilité Nationale, sont des outils importants pour appuyer l'application du SCN 2008.

18. Se sont félicités de la mise en conformité du logiciel ERETES avec le SCN 2008 et ont reconnu que cet outil informatique joue un rôle important dans la compilation des statistiques de la comptabilité nationale dans la région.

19. Ont accueilli favorablement les possibilités de formation offertes par l'agence de coopération allemande au développement, GIZ, et ont convenu que les initiatives de formation prévues dans le cadre de la Stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du Système de comptabilité nationale de 2008 tenaient compte de ces possibilités ainsi que d'autres moyens de formation similaires disponibles dans la région pour tirer le meilleur parti de ces possibilités de formation.

20. Ont demandé à la Division Statistique de soutenir activement les pays africains, en coopérant avec le Groupe Africain sur la Comptabilité Nationale et en appuyant le programme de mise en œuvre régionale du Système de comptabilité nationale de 2008 et des statistiques connexes, et d'aider à résoudre les difficultés auxquelles font face les pays pour appliquer certaines recommandations du SCN 2008.

21. Ont appelé :

- tous les partenaires de développement à s'engager résolument en faveur de la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 en Afrique, par l'intermédiaire du Projet régional commun ;
- et les organisations panafricaines à faire avancer la mise en œuvre du Projet régional, à lancer une campagne de sensibilisation et à mobiliser des ressources pour la mise en œuvre du Projet régional.

22. Se sont mis d'accord sur les indicateurs de progrès suivants en vue de l'élaboration des programmes national et régional de mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 et des statistiques connexes.

- Finalisation du Document de projet régional pour l'application du SCN 2008 en Afrique
 - Date limite: Fin mai 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité: BAD, CEA, CUA
- Examen du Document de projet régional par l'AGNA
 - Date limite: Prochaine réunion de l'AGNA
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : BAD, CEA, CUA, pays
- Traduction en français du questionnaire d'autoévaluation (Cadre diagnostic pour les comptes nationaux et les statistiques économiques connexes) et des instructions afférentes
 - Date limite: Avril 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : AGNA (BAD)
- Nomination des membres de l'AGNA

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- Date limite: Fin mai 2011
- Parties chargées de l'activité : BAD, CEA, CUA et pays (INS, banques centrales)
- Échantillon de pays où sera menée l'étude d'impact de la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008
 - Date limite: Fin Mai 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : BAD, CEA, CUA et pays
- Nomination de coordonnateurs au niveau des CER
 - Date limite: Fin Mai 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : BAD, CEA, CUA, CER
- Autoévaluation des capacités statistiques au moyen du Cadre diagnostic pour les comptes nationaux et les statistiques économiques connexes
 - Date limite: 30 Juillet 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : CEA, BAD, CUA, CER,
- pays et Division de statistique
- Rapport sur l'autoévaluation
 - Date limite: Octobre 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : CEA, BAD, CUA, CER, pays et Division de statistique
- Étude d'impact de la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 en Afrique
 - Date limite: 31 Décembre 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : AGNA et échantillon de 12 pays (Rwanda, Cameroun, Maroc et Guinée, autres pays à déterminer)
- Réunions prévues de l'AGNA
 - Date limite: Juin-Juillet, Octobre- Novembre 2011
 - Parties chargées de l'activité : CEA, BAD, CUA, CER et pays



III. PREPARATIONS OF ASSD AND StatCom-AFRICA III - PRÉPARATIONS DU SADS ET DE STATCOM-AFRICA III

7th ASSD Preparations Off the Ground

By Lucky Ngwenya, South Africa



Participants to the meeting for the preparations of the Joint 7th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) and the third meeting of the Statistics Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa III)

A meeting to kick-start the preparations for the Joint 7th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) and the third meeting of the Statistics Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa III) was held at St George Hotel in Pretoria (South Africa) from the 18th to the 20th of April 2011. This is the first in a series of meetings to be held in putting together the building blocks for the Joint 7th ASSD and StatCom-Africa III event to take place in Cape Town (South Africa) in January 2012. This meeting provided the participants with an opportunity to discuss the 6th ASSD Debriefing Report prepared by the ASSD Secretariat, share the Egypt's perspectives of best practice and areas of improvement stemming from the 6th ASSD, review the ASSD Organizing Manual based on lessons learnt and kick-start the preparations for the 7th ASSD. The participants in the meeting represented the ASSD Secretariat, most of the previous hosts of ASSDs, namely Senegal, Ghana, Egypt as well as representatives from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

South Africa offered to host the 2nd Conference of Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration in 2012. Thus, coupled with the change in focus following the prime resolution of the 6th ASSD held in Cairo (Egypt) in November 2011 from

the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses to Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) for the next five years, it could only be appropriate that South Africa hosted the next ASSD. The proposed dates for these meetings are from the 23-28 January 2012 with the 7th ASSD taking place from 23-25 January 2012 and StatCom III meeting from 25-28 January 2012. It was agreed that fifth Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV-V) meeting should take place on the first day (that is the 22nd January 2012). However, these dates are provisional as confirmation is awaited from the Statistician-General who will be guided by the dates of the January 2012 Cabinet meeting.

Following a debriefing workshop held in February 2011, the ASSD Secretariat through a presentation made by Mr Lucky Ngwenya and Ms Nwabisa Maya identified best practices and areas requiring improvement when organising ASSDs in the future. Among the things that were handled with aplomb in the organisation of the 6th ASSD are (i) early communication of the symposium, (ii) dedication and commitment of the ASSD Secretariat and the host country in executing the planned activities of the 6th ASSD, (iii) the availability of databases for countries and National Statistics Offices which aided communication, (iv) timeous motioning of endeavours

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to secure sponsorships, (v) close interface between the Secretariat and the host country through meetings which spelt out roles and responsibilities between the host country and the Secretariat culminating in a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed ahead of time, (vi) the involvement of the hosting NSOs and committee to take the responsibility of the ASSD, (vii) continuous progress monitoring and assessment of state of readiness achieved through regular visits to host country.

Handling of logistical arrangements and procurement processes of goods and services with the support of the host country were also done well and these included obtaining flights and accommodation quotations for the delegates attending the ASSD in advance. The latter facilitated smooth execution of downstream processes such as the procurement of flights and accommodation and payment of per diems. The project management approach adopted for the 6th ASSD ensured that there was a clearly laid out project plan which was monitored through weekly action plans and progress reporting, timely invitee follow-ups resulting finally in good attendance, prudent financial management by the ASSD Secretariat throughout the project. Timely determination of the theme and topics of the symposium eased the finalisation of the scientific programme.

The few areas needing improvement in the future are (i) ensuring that there is no ambiguity in the roles of the respective roleplayers, (ii) ensuring that there is a schedule in place and it is followed for proper planning, (iii) ensuring that NSOs are apprised about the importance of sending their nominations and confirmations in time, (iv) circulating the ASSD Manual to NSOs in order for aspirant host NSOs to be aware of their responsibilities, (iv) timely finalisation of the budget and sponsorship mobilisation, (v) sending out of invitation letters as soon as possible and (vi) timely finalisation of the theme and sub-themes to enable timely crafting of the scientific programme of the symposium.

Additional areas of improvement were identified by the host country representative, Mr Omar Abbas of Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and these included the (i) delays in the transfer of funds into the host NSO's account, unforeseen expenses such as money required by Customs to release conference bags sent by the Secretariat, (iii) late preparation of exhibition hall, (iv) continuous changes to the scientific programme, (v) duplication of registration cards at the registration desks, shortage of conference bags for delegates, (vi) overloaded sessions, (vii) absence of translator from Arabic to French and (viii) difficulty in finding translators with technical knowledge of statistics.

The positive lessons according to the host country included (i) excellent hotel services, (ii) professional and effective handling of visa problems by embassies and Foreign Affairs Ministry, (iii) an excellent gala dinner preparations, (iv) out-

standing provisions for people with disabilities and special cases, (v) provision of efficient internet services by hotels, (vi) well executed shuttle service and (vii) adequate reception of delegates at the airport.

The participants agreed that all lessons learnt should be taken seriously when planning for ASSDs in the future and agreed with proposals by Dr. Dimitri Sanga, Director of the Africa Centre for Statistics (ACS) at the ECA in his overview suggested that going forward (i) a checklist must be developed six months before the event, (ii) non-responses by NSOs must be vigorously followed up to avoid last minute rushes, (iii) NSOs should discuss issues that happen during the events, (iv) there should be enough time to draft resolutions/recommendations, (iv) a team of five people including representative from ECA, the ASSD Secretariat, the AfDB and the hosting NSO must be composed to draft symposia resolutions/recommendations, (v) briefing session must be organised to share experiences and expectations with at least the next two NSOs in the hosting queue.

Dr Sanga also shared the themes of the meetings with the participants mentioning that the theme for the 7th ASSD is "Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Institutional and Human Infrastructure in Africa" and that of the StatCom-Africa III meeting is: "Harmonising Statistics in Support of Economic, Monetary and Social Integration in Africa". StatCom-Africa reports to the conference of Ministers in Africa which is held every two years. The 7th ASSD draft concept note and StatCom-Africa III provisional programme of work were circulated for discussion in the meeting and the meeting agreed that the ACS would prepare the first draft of the scientific programme and send to the ASSD Secretariat for completion.

On ensuring the sustainability of the ASSD the meeting emphasised the importance of implementing the 2009 Goree Island Declaration which states clearly how prospective host countries should be identified. However, in the meantime countries which are at a financial advantage could be approached by the ECA and the ASSD Secretariat. The meeting also critically assessed the content of the Manual for Organising ASSDs and suggested structural changes. The edited manual will be translated into French and both the final and translated manual will be distributed to NSOs not later than the 30th of July 2011.

To enable proper budgeting, a few options comprising categories and number of participants were discussed. These would inform the venue requirements and all logistical implications. It was agreed that costing of the items should be done according to actual quotations received from suppliers. Once the budget has been drawn, efforts will be made to mobilise funding from all potential funding partners and NSOs will be encouraged to play a role by approaching those partners that are based in their countries such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The 58th

III. PREPARATIONS OF ASSD AND STATCOM-AFRICA III - PRÉPARATIONS DU SADS ET DE STATCOM-AFRICA III



From left to right: Mr. Dimitri Sanga, Director, ACS; Mr. Gal Omar Mokhtar Abbas, CAPMAS President advisor for International cooperation; and Mr. Babakar Fall, Deputy Director General, ANSD Senegal

Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) would also serve as a platform for the mobilisation of funds for the 7th ASSD.

The second 7th ASSD preparatory meeting is scheduled for 29-31 August 2011. The meeting will take place in Cape-Town.

In his concluding remarks, the SG of South Africa, Mr Pali Lehohla, expressed his appreciation of the fact that there was a dedicated and capable team working on the preparations of the next meetings and expressed his confidence in the team. He expressed his concern about conflicts going on in other African countries and the negative impact they will have on statistical projects these countries have to run according to schedules put in place. His concerns were that (i) although

there is a commitment to run a population census in the Democratic Republic of Congo, ways of helping the DRC have not been clearly outlined, (ii) Somalia has not committed to undertake a population census in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses and this necessitates a need to craft a strategy to help the country, (iii) the death of the former Head of the Angolan NSO has shocked the African Statistics System although Angola has put funds aside for a population census, (iv) there has been conflict in Côte d'Ivoire but he hopes the country will still be able to conduct its population census in the 2010 round. Mr. Lehohla said that it is of critical importance that the ASSD is planned such that it informs the 2nd Conference of Ministers responsible for CRVS. The issue of resources will have to be addressed going forward so that the ASSD does not fail. □

IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

Environmental economic accounts in Mozambique

Monica Magaua, Mozambique

Abstract

From March 7 to 11 2011, was conducted in Ethiopia a Workshop on Environment Statistics and Accounts. It was said by the director of ACS that "environment statistics is an area that is still underdeveloped in many parts of the world". Africa is not an exception. There is a lot that should be done in order to have some advances on this matter.

During the above mentioned workshop, various topics were treated, among them, the:

"Introduction to the system of environmental and economic accounting, SEEA."

It is regarding to the, introduction to the SEEA, which I would write a little bit of.

Since I am a national accountant and SEEA in some way can be considered as a satellite account of the system of national accounts, SNA, this subject is of my personal interest to develop.

We used some data on Mozambican production of mineral resources and applied the techniques suggested by the SEEA to compile depletion and adjusted to the traditional national accounts indicators such as GDP and Operating surplus. We conclude that, if we included depletion of mineral resources into traditions national accounts indicators, they would appear less than they really are.

Introduction**Economic growth and environmental assets of Mozambique**

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a complex system, which follows a number of widely-accepted accounting conventions. These conventions ensure logical consistency across the different components of the accounts, guaranteeing that a given type of entry has the same meaning in all contexts and in all countries. This standardization is essential for the accounts to be a reliable source of comparable data about the economies of many different countries. At the same time, this standardization makes it difficult to change the SNA in order to introduce a quite different "product" like the goods and services provided by the environment. The difficulty arises primarily because most environmental goods and services are not-traded in conventional markets; thus it is hard both to define discrete products and to put a monetary value on them.

The economic growth in Mozambique has been strong

(7.0% on average), although the level of GDP is still low. The agriculture sector has the highest share in the country's economy. Certainly, this performance has to some extent occurred from the exploitation of natural (non-replaceable) resources (deforestation causing rising CO₂ emissions). It could be expected that in near future the carbon emissions will rise significantly as the big "foreign" companies exploiting minerals have new contracts.

Up to now, the contribution of mineral resources is very low, around 1.15% of GDP. It is expected that in the next 2 to 3 years its contribution will double or triple due to the new discoveries and big investments that are being done in the industry.

The inclusion of environment into the accounts

The determination of environmental accounts requires a bulk of information on statistics that in many cases are simply absent. Nonetheless, the data approach enables the determination of an approach that still needs to be developed.

The need for environmental accounts for Mozambique stands from the fact that the country relies considerably on natural resources for the day-to-day economy dynamics. Specifically for the growing discoveries on reserves of natural gas and heavy sand minerals which rises some worries about environmental impacts of its exploration, despite that the contribution to the GDP might be considerable. Furthermore, forthcoming analysis might address the possibility to impose some taxation on is exploration in the context that explorer might pay now for its future extinction.

In Mozambique, the late poverty assessment showed stagnation, despite the fact that the economy continued to grow. This sustain that the welfare is not a function of consumption as it is measured in the Standard System of National Accounts, because other type of consumption are not capture in the national accounts, such as leisure, income distribution, environmental services, health and safety.

Environmental accounting is an important tool for understanding the role played by the natural resources in the economy. Environmental accounts provide data that highlights both the contribution of natural resources to economic well-being and the costs imposed by pollution or resource degradation.

The approach of determining the environmentally adjusted GDP

The central framework for the SNA recommends the calculation of the Gross Value Added (GVA) of an economic ac-

IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

tivity which is calculated by the subtraction of intermediate consumption from the gross production. GVA is distributed among wages and salaries, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital.

For the case of mineral resources, the mineral extraction exceeding comes from the difference between the sales value and the costs incurred from the extraction; it ignores that the availability of mineral resources is reduced due to its extraction and utilization. In this regard, mineral extraction implies a reduction (loss) in its stocks (depreciation of non-productive assets).

The monetary value of this loss is contained (included) in the owner's revenue. This economic value should not constitute revenue; it should be taken out from the operating surplus. Once it ignores the value of the extracted mineral resources, it also does not consider the environmental depreciation.

The concept of depletion is important. It deals with how to estimate the value of the stock of a natural resource and con-

siders how changes in the value of the stock might be considered to affect the value of national income.

GVA – depletion = GVA depletion adjusted;

GDP – depletion = GDP depletion adjusted;

Depletion = $RR / (1+r)^n$ RR, resource rent; r = discount rate

Conclusion and recommendations

For the case of Mozambique, the calculations had shown that if the GDP were calculated with the inclusion of the deduction of the use of natural resources, the "true" level of the economy, would in fact be lower than those that has been shown in the SNA.

Since it is still not mandatory in the compilation of NA, and there is not a lot done, it would be a great idea to start the implementation of SEEA and make comparisons among African countries in order to improve the knowledge. □

ERETES and the International Comparison Program

Steve Loris Gui-Diby, ACS and Joelle Bourgmayer-Haas, TRASYS

A training of trainers' workshop on national accounts in the International Program of Comparison (ICP) was organized in Addis-Ababa from May 16th to 20th 2011 jointly by World Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

Speakers of the meeting were experts and representatives of ICP Global Office of the World Bank and Eurostat. The participants were officials of African Development Bank (AfDB), African Centre for Statistics (ACS) and Ministry Of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) of Ethiopia.

The purpose of this advanced training program was to train the participants as trainers of the technical staff the African national statistical offices (NSOs), in order to obtain the data of accountancy in accordance with the requirements of ICP.

Moreover, it was an ideal opportunity of confirming the idea of a synergy between ICP and ERETES. From this point of view, UNECA had asked Eurostat to present ERETES software and results of a preliminary study of its compatibility with the requirements of the ICP in the aforementioned field. Thus, a session relating to this topic was devoted throughout the meeting.

Let us recall for this purpose that UNECA organized from April 4th to 8th 2011, a training on ERETES for ECA staff and national accountants of MOFED. At the end of this very detailed presentation of all the aspects of ERETES, all participants were convinced of the utility of this software to produce national accounts of quality.

UNECA which is also involved in ICP 2011 project had, for this purpose, emitted the proposal of the development of an ICP module for ERETES. Indeed, ICP 2011 has just begun and will extend until

end of 2013. ICP objective is to compile comparable data regarding prices, on world level, to estimate the purchasing power parities (PPP) by capitalizing data of national accounting according to a classification of 155 basic elements.

During the session devoted to ERETES, the consultant appointed by Eurostat first briefly presented the functionalities and the methodology implemented in the software. Representative of ICP Global Office confirmed that the quality of the accounts built by respecting the recommended method was in conformity with the requirements of ICP program.

The supply and use table extracted from an ERETES database concerning accounting year 2005 of an African country allowed to note that all information necessary for ICP was there, but in a different classification (except for acquisitions of valuable articles 160210 which will be added in version ERETES 2008).

The comparison of the classification of products used for the national accounts in this country show that, with some rare exceptions, one finds in national classification the ICP products, either exactly, or on a more detailed level, or on an aggregate level.

Only this last case raises a problem, which according to experts in national accounting, can be solved by a bridge table, determination of the weighting coefficients belonging the work of estimate to which the national accountants are accustomed and for which they have a panoply of tools and indicators.

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The participants concluded that for a country which has been used ERETES for several years, to fulfil the requirements of the ICP would summarize with the following tasks:

From here to end of 2011:

- To use the last consolidated ERETES database
- To define the bridge table between classification of product ERETES in the classification and ICP products (a)
- To translate ERETES database in classification ICP (b)
- To extract the ICP data from translated ERETES database to fill ICP table 1 (c)
- From here to middle of 2013
- To build the national accounts of the year 2011 (d)
- At the end of 2013
- To translate ERETES database 2011 in classification ICP (b)
- To extract the ICP data from translated ERETES database to fill ICP table 1 (c)

Translation of ERETES database in ICP classification (b) and selection of ICP data (c) are tasks which could be computerized. Proposed tools (ERETES-PCI module) would concern:

1. an extension of the current tool for change of classification which allows only relations from 1 to N (1 product of the destination table corresponds to 1 or several products of the starting table), to allow relations from N to N (1 or several products of the destination table correspond to 1 or several products of the starting table) ;

2. an edition procedure allowing to export directly on Excel, the

ICP 155 headings .

At the end of the workshop, relating to this point of agenda, the following recommendations were made:

- Agreed that ERETES is SNA Compliant and, with a module to be developed, it is ICP Compliant as well. This IT-tool can be a valuable asset and play an important role in supporting the compilation of the National Accounts in the region. Accordingly, recommended:
- ERETES owners to take into account of the conclusions of the present seminar and extend the needed support.
- An ICP module be developed and disseminated with the support of the Global Office of ICP and the technical support of Eurostat.
- A presentation on ERETES and its application to ICP to be made during the forthcoming AfDB regional meeting of ICP coordinators in June 2011. Thus, countries already using ERETES would be called to prepare bridge tables in order to use the ERETES ICP module.
- There is a need to further sensitize and advertise ERETES as a useful tool for the compilation of national accounts in non-French speaking countries in Africa.
- UNECA would organize a seminar or workshop to train countries on the ERETES module on ICP upon the request from Member States. □

ERETES et le Programme de Comparaison International

Steve Loris Gui-Diby, CAS et Joelle Bourgmayer-Haas, TRASYS

Un atelier de formation des formateurs portant sur les comptes nationaux dans le Programme de Comparaison International (PCI) était organisé à Addis-Abeba du 16 au 20 mai 2011 conjointement par la Banque Mondiale et par la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA).

Les animateurs de la réunion étaient des experts et des représentants du Bureau Mondial du PCI de la Banque Mondiale et d'EuroStat. Les participants étaient des fonctionnaires de la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), du Centre Africain pour la Statistiques (CAS) et du Ministère des Finances et du Développement Economique (MOFED) d'Ethiopie.

L'objectif de ce programme de formation avancée était de former les participants à former à leur tour le personnel technique des instituts nationaux de statistique africains en vue d'obtenir les données de comptabilité conformément aux exigences du PCI.

En outre, il s'agissait d'une occasion idéale de confirmer l'idée d'une synergie entre PCI et ERETES. Dans cette perspective, la CEA avait demandé à Eurostat de présenter le logiciel ERETES et les résultats

d'une étude préliminaire de sa compatibilité avec les exigences du PCI dans ledit domaine. Aussi, a-t-il été consacré tout au long de la réunion une session portant sur ce thème.

Rappelons à cet effet que la CEA a organisé du 4 au 8 Avril 2011 une formation sur ERETES à l'attention du personnel du CAS et des comptables nationaux du Ministère des Finances et du Développement Economique de l'Ethiopie. A la fin de cette présentation très détaillée de tous les aspects d'ERETES, tous les participants étaient convaincus de l'utilité de ce logiciel pour produire des comptes nationaux de qualité.

La CEA qui est également impliquée dans le projet PCI 2011 avait, à cet effet, émis l'hypothèse du développement d'un module PCI associé à ERETES. En effet, le PCI 2011 vient de débiter et doit s'étendre jusqu'à fin 2013. L'objectif du PCI est de compiler des données comparables des prix au niveau mondial pour estimer les

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parités de pouvoir d'achat (PPA) en capitalisant les données de comptabilité nationale selon une nomenclature de 155 éléments basiques.

Au cours de la session consacrée à ERETES, la consultante dépêchée par Eurostat a tout d'abord brièvement présenté les fonctionnalités et la méthodologie mise en œuvre dans le logiciel. Le représentant du Bureau Central pour le PCI a confirmé que la qualité des comptes bâtis en respectant la méthode préconisée était conforme aux exigences du programme PCI.

Le Tableau Ressource Emploi d'une base ERETES concernant les comptes nationaux 2005 d'un pays Africain a permis de constater que toute l'information requise pour le PCI y figurait mais dans une nomenclature différente (sauf pour les acquisitions moins objets de valeur 160210) qui seront ajoutés dans la version ERETES 2008)

La comparaison de la nomenclature de produits utilisée pour les comptes nationaux dans le pays en question montre que, à quelques rares exceptions près, on retrouve dans la nomenclature nationale les produits du PCI, soit exactement, soit à un niveau plus détaillé, soit à un niveau plus agrégé.

Seul ce dernier cas soulève un problème, qui aux dires des experts en comptabilité nationale peut être résolu par une table de passage, la détermination des coefficients de pondération relevant du travail d'estimation auxquels les comptables nationaux sont habitués et pour lesquels ils disposent d'une panoplie d'outils et d'indicateurs.

Les participants ont conclu que pour un pays qui utilisait ERETES depuis plusieurs années, répondre aux exigences

du PCI se résumerait aux tâches suivantes

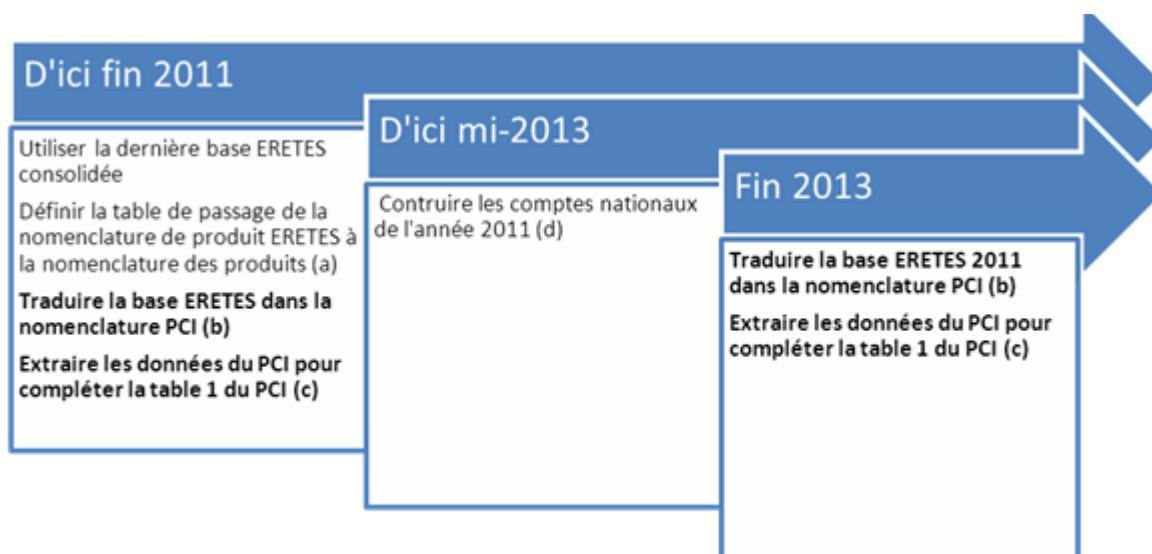
La traduction de la base ERETES dans la nomenclature du PCI (b) ainsi que l'extraction des données du PCI (c) sont des tâches qui pourraient être informatisées. Les outils évoqués (module ERETES-PCI) relèveraient

1. d'une extension de l'actuel outil de changement de nomenclature qui ne permet que des relations de 1 à n (1 produit de la table de destination correspond à 1 ou plusieurs produits de la table de départ), pour permettre des relations de n à n (1 ou plusieurs produits de la table de destination correspondent à 1 ou plusieurs produits de la table de départ);
2. d'une procédure d'édition permettant d'exporter directement sous Excel, les 155 éléments du PCI.

A la fin de l'atelier, concernant ce point de l'agenda, les recommandations suivantes ont été faites :

Les participants à cette réunion reconnaissent qu'ERETES est conforme au Système de Comptabilité Nationale et que, sous réserve de l'addition d'outils complémentaires (module ERETES-PCI), il est également conforme aux exigences du PCI. Ce logiciel joue un rôle important et est un atout pour soutenir la production des comptes nationaux dans la région. En conséquence, ils recommandent que :

- Les propriétaires d'ERETES (Eurostat et la Coopération Française) prennent en considération les conclusions de cet atelier ;
- Un module ERETES-PCI soit développé et distribué avec l'appui du Bureau Mondial du PCI et le support technique d'Eurostat ;



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- Une présentation d'ERETES et de son application au PCI soit faite au cours de la prochaine réunion régionale des coordonnateurs du PCI (Juin 2011) au cours de laquelle les pays utilisant déjà ERETES seront invités à préparer des tables de passage en vue d'utiliser le module PCI d'ERETES ;
- Les pays non-francophones d'Afrique soient mieux informés des atouts ERETES pour la compilation des comptes nationaux ;
- La CEA organise un atelier ou un séminaire pour former des pays sur le module PCI d'ERETES à la demande des pays membres. □

ECOWAS Workshop on Environment Statistics, 28 March to 1 April 2011, Dakar, Senegal

Negussie Gorfe, ACS

Background

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has organized four workshops on Environment Statistics for the West African sub-region since 2005. The main purpose of the current Workshop on Environment Statistics and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that was held in Dakar, Senegal from 28 March to 1 April 2011 was to formulate an environment statistics programme for the West African sub-region.

Objectives of the workshop

The main objectives of the workshop were to collect data on the MDGs' GOAL 7, Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, agreed indicators; to discuss data quality; the use of the methodology sheets on a set of selected core indicators as well as dissemination of environment statistics.

The specific objectives of the workshop were :

1. To review the methodology sheets for the selected core indicators;
2. To agree on the timetable for the production of quality environment statistics in member states and sub-regional aggregates for monitoring the MDGs; and
3. To adopt a plan for the production of the compendium of environment statistics for the West African sub-region.

Proceeding of the workshop

The workshop was attended by participants from all ECOWAS member countries, except Cape Verde. Every country was represented by two delegates, one from the national statistical office and the other from the ministry of environment. In addition, the representatives of UNSD, ECA, UNEP, the two ECOWAS consultants as well as staff of the ECOWAS Commission were represented at the workshop.

The Workshop was opened by welcoming speeches of the representatives of ECOWAS and UNSD and this was followed by the election of officers, adoption of the agenda and work schedule.

The work schedule consisted of eight sessions that included regional and international developments in environment statistics; country experiences and international data; review of methodology sheets for land, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity freshwater, coastal and marine resources, natural disasters, air, energy, health and environment, and waste; development of the ECOWAS sub-regional compendium on environment statistics; next steps in the implementation of the ECOWAS sub-regional environment statistics programme; and the closing session that covered adoption of conclusions and recommendations.

The ECOWAS sub-region selected 44 core indicators out of the 108 indicators that were recommended for compilation in its 2008 Abuja workshop. The core indicators were selected in the Accra workshop that was held in March 2010 and again revised on 13 March 2011.

The selected core indicators by themes are:

Natural Disasters and Environmental Performance (2)

- Percentage of population living in hazard prone areas
- Human and economic loss due to natural disasters

Air (5)

- Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per 1\$ GDP (PPP)
- Emissions of greenhouse gases total, per capita and per 1\$ GDP (PPP)
- Deviation of annual average precipitation from long term annual average
- Deviation of annual average temperature from long term annual average
- Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

Land (2)

- Land affected by desertification
- Land use change

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Agriculture (4)

- Proportion of agricultural land area under irrigation
- Use of agricultural pesticides per unit of agricultural land
- Use of fertilizers per unit of agricultural land

Livestock density (number of livestock per unit of pasture land)

Forests and Woodlands (4)

- Proportion of land area covered by forest
- Rate of afforestation/deforestation
- Proportion of exports of forestry products
- Proportion of forest protected area to the total forest area

Coastal and marine resources (5)

- Percentage of total population living in coastal areas
- Coastal area lost to erosion
- Number of marine species threatened with extinction
- Proportion of marine area protected
- Total and per capita marine fish catch

Freshwater (5)

- Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
- Proportion of population served by the water supply industry, total, urban, rural
- Total annual renewable freshwater resource per capita
- Waste water treatment
- Proportion of population connected to waste water collecting system and waste water treatment

Biodiversity (4)

- Proportion of terrestrial area protected, total and by ecological region
- Number and area of Ramsar sites
- Threatened plant species as a percentage of total

known plant species

- Threatened animal species as a percentage of total known animal species

Energy (5)

- Primary energy production, total, per capita and by source
- Electricity production total, per capita and by source
- Energy consumption total, per capita and per unit of GDP
- Traditional fuel use as a percentage of total energy consumption
- Proportion of household with access to electricity

Waste (4)

- Amount of waste generated
- Municipal waste generated per capita
- Proportion of population served by municipal waste collection
- Amount of hazardous waste generated

Health and Environment (4)

- Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility
- Proportion of urban population living in slums
- Incidence of water related diseases
- Incidence of air pollution related diseases

Conclusions of the workshop

The following were the main conclusions of the workshop.

- The methodology sheets for the 44 core indicators were finalized during the workshop. The methodology sheets will be used in the collection and compilation of environment statistics in the ECOWAS sub-region.
- A timetable was agreed upon by the participants of the workshop in order to return the completed questionnaires on the 44 core indicators to the ECOWAS Commission by first September 2011.
- A committee was constituted to review the draft compendium on environment statistics for the sub-region and the methodology sheets for the non-core indicators that are expected to be ready by March 2012. □

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The Training-for-Trainers Seminar on the International Comparison Program National Accounts Component

Steve Gui-Diby and Issoufou Seidou, ACS

The seminar was jointly organized by the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the International Comparison Program (ICP) Global Office of the World Bank from the 16th to the 20th of May 2011, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was attended by about 20 participants who were experts and resource persons from the ICP Global Office, the Eurostat, and the African Development Bank (AfDB); as well as staff members of the ACS and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) of the Government of Ethiopia.

The purpose of the seminar was to strengthen the technical capacity of the participants, to prepare for UNECA to actively participate and contribute to the ICP program especially in the ICP-Africa 2011 and to technically assist MOFED to resolve problems and difficulties encountered in the area of ICP National Accounts. It is an advanced training program; and, after the seminar, the participants are expected to be able to provide training to technical staff in African national statistical offices (NSOs) so that national accounts can be compiled with high quality for both the ICP and other programs.

Participants of the seminar:

1. Greatly appreciated the professionalism, excellent presentations, and firm support of the Experts and Resource Persons; as well as the opportunity well guided by the Experts and Resource Persons to thoroughly discuss the following subjects and issues and as a result the participants are ready to support the related training to NSOs:

- National Accounts framework, data sources, activities and reporting requirements for ICP.
- The improvements in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) breakdown in the 2011 ICP Round: assessment of own account production, dwelling services, construction of dwellings and farms, government consumption of fixed capital, private non-profit institutions serving households and financial intermediation services indirectly measured;
- The structure and use of Supply Use Table (SUT);
- The approaches to split the GDP in order to produce final consumption expenditure data at the basic headings level;
- The classifications of basic headings;
- The validation of GDP expenditures data;
- The use of ERETES for ICP; and

- The major issues to be focused in the regional workshops on ICP National Accounts.

2. Recognized the importance of the issue of exhaustiveness in National Accounts and planned to take it into account in UNECA project on informal sector. Further study would be conducted to apply and propose methodology in order to fulfill the exhaustiveness requirements of National Accounts in ICP through the informal sector project.

3. Recognized that where countries participating in the ICP are not following SNA rules with respect to the measurement of subsistence agriculture, own-account construction of dwellings, imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings, consumption of fixed capital for government assets, the inclusion of NPIS production and consumption, and the allocation of FISIM to consuming sectors, they should be persuaded to make the necessary corrections to their official national accounts which will be used for ICP 2011

4. Requested UNECA to continue working on establishing a correspondence table between the ICP Classification and the FAO Commodity Classification for making a better use of the related crops and livestock statistics in the FAO database for ICP.

5. Agreed that ERETES is SNA Compliant and, with a module to be developed, it is ICP Compliant as well. This IT-tool can be a valuable asset and play an important role in supporting the compilation of the National Accounts in the region. Accordingly, recommended:

- ERETES owners to take into account the conclusions of the present seminar and extend the needed support.
- An ICP module be developed and disseminated with the support of the Global Office of ICP and the technical support of Eurostat.
- A presentation on ERETES and its application to ICP to be made during the forthcoming AfDB regional meeting of ICP coordinators in June 2011. Thus, countries already using ERETES would be called to prepare bridge tables in order to use the ERETES ICP module.
- There is a need to further sensitize and advertise ERETES as a useful tool for the compilation of national accounts in non-French speaking countries in Africa.
- UNECA would organize a seminar or workshop to train countries on the ERETES module on ICP upon the request from Member States.

6. Recognized that there is synergy between the quality requirements of ICP and the activities of the project on the implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa.

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7. Agreed that UNECA would work on the clustering of countries for each basic heading in the African region and work on a validation table of expenditure, while the Global Office will provide the needed background information and elements.

Welcomed and called for the support and cooperation of the ICP Global Office, AfDB, Eurostat, and other development partners in order to achieve the above mentioned targets. □

International Workshop: Towards Harmonization of Time Use Surveys at the Global Level with Special Reference to Developing Countries

Issoufou Seidou Sanda, ACS

The International Workshop on Towards Harmonization of Time Use Surveys at the Global Level with Special Reference to Developing Countries was organized in Delhi, India from 6 to 8 April 2011 by the Center for Development Alternatives which is a well-known research center in India, focusing on development studies. The conference came as a result of the observation that there was a mismatch between the usefulness of time use data and their popularity among scholars on one hand and their little use by policy makers, the low quality and the low frequency of the surveys on the other. The main objective of the conference was “to promote harmonization of concepts and methods of conducting time-use surveys and analysis of time use statistics at the global level, with special reference to developing countries, to promote time use surveys as a major tool to understand comprehensively, measure quantitatively and address specifically the multiple dimensions of gender inequality at the national and international levels”¹. The conference was attended by experts from the Center for Development Alternatives (CFDA), UN Women, International Working Group on Gender and Macroeconomics (IWG GM), the International Association for Time Use Research (IATUR), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (UNECLAC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

After the opening statements, the workshop proceeded with the first technical session which was about the assessment of concepts and methods used in conducting time use surveys in developing and emerging countries and the need for harmonization. The three presentations were from Dr Indira Hirway, director and professor of economics at the Center for Development Alternatives, Dr Valeria Esquivel, assistant professor of economics at the Universidad Nacional de General Sarmientos and instructor at the International Working Group on Gender and Macroeconomics, and Dr Jaques Charmes, director of the Department of Social and Health Sciences at the Institute for Research and Development. These papers talked mainly about the diversity in the objectives and designs of time use surveys in developing and emerging countries, the variety in the classifications and

collection tools used, the problems met and the importance of harmonization.

The second technical session dealt with the issues in the analysis of time use statistics including experiences of multi-country time use surveys. This was an opportunity to discuss the problems met on the demand side of time use surveys data. The presentations were done by Dr Margerita Guerrero, statistics advisor at UNESCAP, Dr Klas Rydenstam from Statistics Sweden and Dr Sonia Montana, director of the Division of Gender Affairs in UNECLAC.

The technical session three focused on the efforts toward the harmonization of the classification of time use activities. Dr Srjan Mrkic, chief of Social and Housing Statistics at the Statistics Division of UNSD gave an overview of the evolution that resulted in the current trial version of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS). He stressed the fact that ICATUS was still a trial classification and gave the activities that UNSD was planning to conduct for its finalization. Dr Michael Bittman, president of the International Association for Time Use Research and professor at the University of New England discussed how classifications of time use activities have evolved and gave the main issues in the definition of a standard classification. He insisted in particular on the information loss when respondents' answers are mapped to a standard classification and pleaded for more flexibility in the way information on time use is captured via questionnaires. Finally, Dr Indira Hirway from the Centre for Development Alternatives presented the experience of India and explained why ICATUS was not considered as suitable in the time use surveys in India. She stressed the fact that the objectives of time use surveys were not the same in developed and developing countries. As a result it is difficult to find a classification that is suitable for both needs. From the discussions that followed, it appeared that one reason the harmonization of time use activities was difficult was the fact that the activities had to be captured with their contextual variables: when, where, with whom, for which purpose, etc. For example, the purpose of an activity may determine whether it falls in the SNA production boundary or only the general production boundary (non SNA activity). Difficulties arise for example when an activity is done for one purpose but its results end up being used for another purpose (e.g. unsold goods pro-

1. Centre for Development alternative, http://www.cfda.ac.in/international_seminars.html, retrieved on 10 April 2011.

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duced for the market but eventually used for household consumption). The issue raised here was whether an activity classification should use only one line for a given activity (and capture the context by other means) or create several lines, one for each different context of a given activity. There are advantages and disadvantages for each choice.

But the discussions showed that there were also some good practices in the harmonisation of time use activities, one being the Harmonised European Time Surveys (HETUS).

The technical session four was about understanding SNA through time use statistics. The main point here was the limitation of the System of National Accounts when it comes to capturing all the activities that contribute to the well being in a given economy. The SNA production boundary is quite restrictive and excludes many services produced in the household for own consumption. This has implications for the measurement of the informal sector and the capture of the labour force participation of women for example. Dr Jaques Charmes presented a paper on "understanding informal sector employment using time use statistics" co-authored with Dr Indira Hirway. According to this paper the major advantages of time use surveys in estimating and understanding informal economy and informal employment were the fact that they provide complete information without any biases, they are well adapted to the capturing of flexible work time arrangements, they give good estimates of subsistence work and they help understanding the informal economy by giving information on the unpaid economy. Mr Salil Mukhopadhyay, director NSSO, SDRD, Kolkata, made a presentation on the complementarity between conventional labour force surveys and time use surveys in the context of India. Labour Force Surveys are now well established but there is still debate on whether they are flexible enough to capture the same category of information as time use surveys. He indicated that time use surveys are particularly important in capturing non-SNA productive activities, but key labour force indicators derived from time use surveys may not be compatible with those obtained from LFS because of the differences in concepts and coverage. The two categories or surveys are therefore complementary.

The technical session five was titled "further analysis of time use statistics". There were two presentations of experiences in compiling households' satellite accounts with time use data. The first experience was from Korea and was presented by Dr Ki-Soo Eun from the Graduate School of International Studies in Seoul. The second presentation was done by Dr Savita Sharma director of Perspective and Planning Division in the Planning Commission of the Government of India. After these two presentations, Dr Valeria Esquivel talked about the new policy agendas for time-use data col-

lection, fifteen years after Beijing. For Dr Esquivel, the main reasons time use data have not been able to reach the level of policy making and decision taking were the excessive focus on the valuing of women contribution to GDP, the lack of clear distributive agenda and the poor design of some time use surveys.

The theme of the technical session six was "addressing poverty and human development related issues using time use statistics". Dr Ajit Zacharias from the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College presented a model that integrated time poverty with the other classical dimensions of poverty in order to arrive to a new formula for the calculation of the poverty line. The paper shows that the classical poverty line based on income or expenditure needed to be adjusted by a factor taking into account time poverty in order to get a poverty measurement that is more relevant for policy issues. As time poverty can be only captured with time use data, this is a good illustration of the importance of time use data for better informed evidence based decision. Mr Omar Abdourahman from the African Center for Gender and Development in UNECA made a presentation titled "Time poverty: a contribution to Women's poverty?". Using the African context, Mr Omar Abdourahman showed the crucial importance of the information collected with time use surveys for the understanding of certain aspects of poverty, in particular women poverty. He also showed how time use data can be used to improve the monitoring of almost all the MDG goals. Finally, Dr Preet Rustagi from the Institute of Human Development in New Delhi talked about the importance of time use data for a better measurement of child labour.

The technical session seven dealt with the potential role of time use statistics in formulating and monitoring macroeconomic policies. The driving line was that the 'unpaid economy' was not isolated from the market economy. There were interactions between the two that needed to be taken into account for effective macroeconomic policy and planning. It was argued that the unpaid work was actually subsidising the paid economy and served sometimes as buffer when there were shocks. Dr Rania Antonopoulos from the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College presented simulation results from a macroeconomic model based on a gender-disaggregated social accounting matrix (SAM) and a time use satellite account built for the south-Africa economy. The model was used to assess the impact of scaling up South Africa's Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) which is a public job creation initiative. The model was in particular able to show substitution effects between paid and unpaid work. Dr Indira Hirway then talked about the linkages between trade liberalization and unpaid work: Under the competitive pressure resulting from liberalization, more and more entrepreneurs are using women working at home under contractual agreements that often escape labour regulations. As a result, women are paying the price for the gains in competitiveness and this is not being captured by traditional measurement tools. Time use surveys can help shed light on the issue in order to design corrective macroeconomic poli-

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cies. Finally, Dr Lekha Chakrabarti from National Institute of Public Finance and Policy made a presentation on the integration of time use in gender budgeting.

The technical session eight was a panel discussion about integrating unpaid work in macroeconomics.

The last session of the workshop was titled “looking forward”. It started with a presentation about “developing a broad strategy for mainstreaming time use surveys at national and international level”. The presentation was made by Dr J Dash and Dr Dimitri Papadimitriou. The presentation was followed by interventions from Dr Srdjan Mrkic, chief Social and Housing Statistics in the Statistics Division of UNSD, Dr Michael Bittman, president of IATUR, Dr Rania Antonopoulos, co-director of GEM IWG, Dr Margerita

Gurrero, statistics advisor at UNESCAP, Dr Sonia Montano, Director Division of genders Affairs at UNECLAC and Mr Issoufou Seidou Sanda, statistician in the African Centre for Statistics at UNECA. The interventions were about the future activities in time use surveys and the way to proceed with the harmonization process.

Overall, the conference gave a very good overview of the various applications of time use survey. It highlighted the variety of the needs and the difficulties of harmonising the different aspects of time use surveys, in particular the classifications and the surveys designs. But it also showed that a lot of progress has been made in since the inception of time use survey and that the objective of harmonization was not out of reach. □

Workshop on ERETES Module, Addis - Ababa - 4-8 April 2011

Gérard Osbert and Steve Gui-Diby, ACS

Background and history

This national accounting software was presented to the team of the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) as well as to the staff of the Ethiopian Ministry of finance and Economic Development, supports in this country of national accounts. This 5-day-workshop brought together a dozen of statisticians and primarily focused on the IT aspects of the module.

ERETES - “Supply and Use Balance – Input/output Table” - was developed by the French Ministry of Cooperation and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) ; its first operational version made available in 1997. The development team was led by Michel Sérurier and based in CREPFI, a research laboratory in Lyon.

The software was rapidly released in francophone African countries via Afristat, then in Latin America; its management passed from European Centre for Training of Statistician Economist of developing countries (CESD) community to Eurostat; ERETES is now translated into four languages (French, English, Spanish and Portuguese) and is used by some 32 countries, including a single English speaking country - Ghana. The idea was therefore to ask Eurostat to consider the dissemination of this tool in a dozen English-speaking African countries before generalizing it to the whole continent in the interests of harmonisation facilitating - among others - ICP (International Comparison Programme).

Content and organization of the Module

ERETES covers today the core of national accounting, i.e. the flow accounting; it is a powerful tool to aid in the pro-

duction of accounts by a team to which a rigorous and precise organization is proposed, including the following key points:

- Linking analytical tasks and syntheses via explicit arbitrations, within a network;
- Connecting systematically calculation sequences after validation of intermediate results and re-sharing data for the next step.

ERETES is a configurable system which can be adapted to the different levels of complexity of national systems (including classification of operations), and according to data availability, in compliance with 1993 SNA and soon 2008 SNA standards.

The ERETES Module is a triple system which allows accompanying the national accounting team, both as an expert system (more than a thousand hyper-notations on a single click) and a help to decision making; it includes a storage function, processing principles and an organization:

1. Storing information in the relational database (RDB): the core of the Module consists in the RDB developed under PROGRESS-Release-9, saving all data necessary for the preparation of the accounts for the base year and the current year; in addition to the economic information, it should be noted that quantity and employment data are also stored (23 attributes by data).
2. Approach and tools for data manipulation: three types of tools are available:
 - a) loading of sources in the database and exporting the results at any stage of development: these operations are

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use Excel exclusively;

b) consultation and adjustment of the information in the RDB: this is an iterative approach to be achieved in 3 phases: selection, analysis, characterization;

c) managing competing access by team members: storage in RDB solves this type of problems using attributes;

3. Monitoring users: this is obtained either via implicit data processing guides or through explicit tools such as logs for monitoring of operations.

Conditions for implementing the module and current developments

ERETES is a workspace for the national accounting team; its implementation involves a computer environment and precise know how for the users. It is an "open" module which assumes that the basic concepts of national accounts are perfectly assimilated.

The version presented during the workshop - ERETES - 3.3.4 - now covers employment and the informal sector through the use of production modes. Following developments are scheduled for the end of 2011:

- Updating classifications to meet the pre-requisites of the 2008 SNA;
- designing a device for automated studies of accounts series;
- Proposing a lightened version for the output of preliminary accounts.

Eurostat offers ERETES and PROGRESS executable support free of charge; however, the full implementation implies important training efforts (to be paid) spread over two years – the required time to develop the base year accounts and those for the current year. However, the production of subsequent years takes less than 3 months once data are made available.

This meeting has permitted also permitted to see that the software could have application in the conduction of the International Comparison Program (ICP). Therefore, it has been proposed to analyse this possibility during the Training of Trainers Seminar organized by ECA and the ICP Global Office of the World Bank from the 16 to 20 May 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. □

Atelier sur le Module ERETES, Addis-Abeba 4-8 avril 2011

Gérard Osbert et Steve Gui-Diby, CAS

Contexte et historique

Il s'agissait de présenter ce logiciel de comptabilité nationale à l'équipe du Centre Africain pour la Statistique (CAS) de la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA) ainsi qu'aux fonctionnaires du Ministère des Finances et du Développement économique éthiopien, en charge dans ce pays des comptes nationaux. Cet atelier de 5 jours a réuni une douzaine de statisticiens et s'est principalement focalisé sur les aspects informatiques du logiciel.

ERETES – « Equilibre Ressources – Emplois et Tableau Entres – Sorties » - a été développé par le Ministère de la Coopération et l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE) et sa 1ère version opérationnelle rendue disponible en 1997. L'équipe de développement était dirigée par Michel Sérurier et basée au Laboratoire de Recherche CREPFI de Lyon.

Le logiciel a rapidement été diffusé en Afrique francophone via Afristat, puis en Amérique latine ; sa gestion est passée du Centre Européen de Formation des Statisticiens Economistes des pays en voie de développement (CESD) communautaire à Eurostat ; ERETES est maintenant traduit en quatre langues (Français, Anglais, Espagnol, Portugais) et est utilisé par une trentaine de pays dont un seul anglophone – le Ghana.

L'idée était donc de solliciter Eurostat pour envisager la diffusion de cet outil dans une douzaine de pays africains anglophones avec comme argument les 20 pays d'Afristat déjà équipés, avant de le généraliser à tout le continent dans un souci d'harmonisation facilitant - entre autres - le PCI (Programme de comparaison internationale).

Contenu et organisation du module

ERETES couvre aujourd'hui le noyau dur de la comptabilité nationale, à savoir les comptes de flux ; c'est un outil puissant d'aide à la confection des comptes au sein d'une équipe à laquelle il propose une organisation rigoureuse et précise, en :

- reliant les tâches analytiques et les synthèses via des arbitrages explicites, dans le cadre d'un travail en réseau
- enchainant systématiquement les séquences de calcul après validation des résultats intermédiaires et repartage des données en vue de l'étape suivante.

ERETES est paramétrable afin de s'adapter aux différents niveaux de sophistication des systèmes nationaux (dont les nomenclatures d'opération), et aux données disponibles, dans le respect des normes du SCN-1993 et bientôt du SCN-2008.

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Le module ERETES est un triple système qui permet d'accompagner l'équipe de comptabilité nationale, à la fois système expert (plus d'un millier d'hyper-annotations sur simple clic) et aide à la prise de décision ; il comprend une fonction de stockage, un principe de traitement et une organisation :

1. Un stockage des informations en base de données relationnelle (BdEr) : le cœur du module est constitué de cette BdEr développée sous PROGRESS-Version-9, accueillant toute les données nécessaires à l'établissement des comptes de l'année de base et de l'année courante ; en plus des informations économiques, notons que des données en volume et sur l'emploi sont également stockées (23 attributs par donnée).

2. Une démarche et des outils de manipulation des données : on peut dénombrer trois types d'outils :

a) chargement des sources dans la base de données et exportation des résultats à tous les stades d'élaboration: ces opérations utilisent Excel exclusivement ;

b) consultation et ajustement des informations dans la BdEr : la démarche est de type itératif et s'effectue en 3 phases : sélection, analyse, qualification ;

c) accès concurrents par les membres de l'équipe et gestion des conflits : le stockage en BdDr résout ce type de problèmes sur la base des attributs.

3. Le pilotage des utilisateurs : il s'effectue soit via les guides implicites des traitements de données soit via des outils explicites comme les tableaux de bord de suivi des opérations.

Conditions de mise en œuvre du module et développements en cours

ERETES constitue un espace de travail pour l'équipe de compa-

bles nationaux ; sa mise en œuvre suppose un environnement informatique et la compétence des utilisateurs. Il s'agit d'un module « ouvert » qui suppose que les concepts de base de la comptabilité nationale soient parfaitement assimilés.

La version présentée au cours de l'atelier - ERETES-3.3.4 - couvre aujourd'hui l'emploi et le secteur informel via une analyse en mode de production ; les développements du compte satellite du secteur informel et du bilan de l'emploi s'avèrent donc possibles.

Enfin, il est prévu pour la fin 2011 :

- la mise à jour des nomenclatures pour satisfaire aux pré-requis du SCN-2008 ;
- un dispositif d'études automatisées des séries de comptes ;
- une version allégée permettant la sortie des comtes provisoires.

Eurostat propose ERETES et son support exécutable PROGRESS gratuitement ; cependant, la mise en œuvre complète suppose un effort conséquent de formation (payante) étalé sur deux ans - délai nécessaire pour développer les comptes de l'année de base et ceux de l'année courante. Par contre, la production des années ultérieures ne prend plus que 3 mois une fois les données disponibles.

Cette réunion a aussi permis de constater que le logiciel pouvait avoir des utilisations dans le cadre du Programme de Comparaison Internationale (PCI). A cet effet, il a été proposé d'analyser cette possibilité au cours du séminaire de formation des formateurs organisé par la CEA et le Bureau Mondial PCI de la Banque Mondiale du 16 au 20 Mai 2011 à Addis-Abeba en Ethiopie. □

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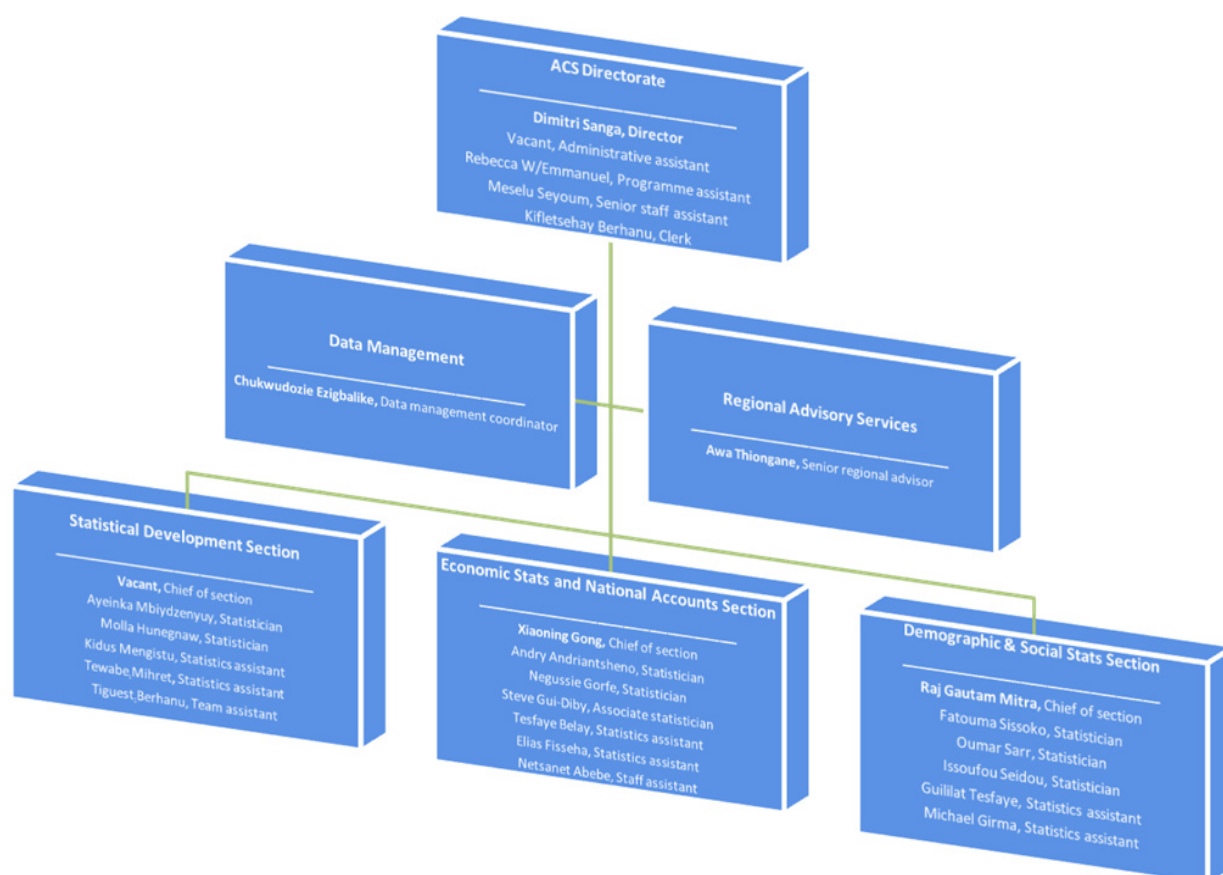
The Repositioned African Centre for Statistics: A Critical Ingredient to Meeting the Statistical Challenges of the 21st Century in Africa

Dimitri Sanga, ACS

As part of the exercise to reposition the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to serve Africa better, statistics and statistical capacity were identified, together with knowledge management, as special programme priorities. Accordingly, and in line with the recommendations from a variety of sources including the African Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development, the Africa Symposia on Statistical Development (ASSD), and the Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV), the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) was established in August 2006 to, inter alia: Promote, coordinate and advocate for statistical capacity development in Africa; build a data hub at ECA for the provision of development data on Africa; promote the production and use of basic economic statistics and the Systems of National Accounts 1993 and 2008; establish and implement a regional programme for population and housing censuses; support statistical

training; strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems in Africa; strengthen household surveys capabilities in Africa; coordinate peer learning with regard to statistical methods; support Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on regional statistics and their statistical capacity building efforts; support member states through training and knowledge transfer to build capacity and implement the National Statistical System (NSS); support ECA's own research and policy analysis; and provide technical assistance on a need basis to African member states and institutions.

The latest ECA Business Plan (2010-2012), details the Commission's strategic and business plan on statistics and statistical development around the need for "Better Statistics for Better Policies and Development Outcomes." The ACS' Plan presents an analysis of the current status of statistics in Africa, the Centre's strategic



Organigramme of the African Centre for Statistics

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direction, statistical programme and implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms.

The reestablishment of the statistical function at ECA was meant to meet two critical challenges: to re-establish ECA's credibility in the coordination of statistical development in Africa and to manage expectations of stakeholders (countries, Sub regional Organizations (SROs), RECs and development partners). Recent developments in fostering the statistical function at ECA are a testimony to the fact that the ACS is now well positioned to meet the challenges facing African stakeholders in statistical capacity building in support of their development efforts. One of the clear manifestations of this positioning which is critical to the success of the Centre's work programme is the scaling up of its human resources. Following an intensive advocacy campaign aimed at fully staffing the ACS to enable it meet the expectations of African stakeholders, the latter is now fully equipped as the posts and required efforts to fill them have been completed. Presented below is the organisation of the ACS as far as human resources are concerned.

With more or less the full staff complement in place (two posts are under processing), the Centre is organized into three sections and a data management function, all endowed with a critical mass of relevant statisticians with a good skill mix. The current staffing situation of the Centre consists of 26 regular staff including 13 professional level posts and 13 statistical assistants and support posts.

Main Functions at the ACS

The Director of the ACS (D1 post) provides direction and guidance to the preparation and implementation of the work of the Division. He formulates the work programme of the Division, particularly determining priorities, identifying implementation modalities, and allocating resources accordingly, in order to ensure the attainment of results. The Director leads and oversees the preparation of divisional inputs to proposed programme budgets that are results-based; ensures that all the outputs produced by the Division comply with relevant mandates; maintains high quality standards; undertakes or oversees the assignment of tasks in the Division and monitors and evaluates programme performance; leads self-evaluation of major programme activities and outputs of the Division; directs and oversees the performance appraisal of staff; oversees the selection of staff for vacancies in the Division, particularly by providing guidance and oversight to the interviewing and evaluation process; guides staff development activities, especially through defining training priorities; and fosters teamwork and communication within the Division and across the Divisions in ECA. The Director also provides substantive expertise to meetings and consultation; and planning and chairing internal substantive discussions and seminars. He acts as the adviser to

the ECA Executive Secretary on issues pertaining to statistics and statistical development.

The three Chiefs of Sections (P5 posts) lead and supervise the work of the sections on (i) Economic Statistics and National Accounts (ii) Demographic and Social Statistics, and (iii) Statistical Development. The fourth P5 coordinates and oversees the work of ACS in the area of data management. The Chiefs of Sections represent ECA at international, regional, sub-regional, and inter-agency meetings, workshops seminars and experts group meetings dealing with their respective areas; oversee the work of ACS dealing with the development of methodologies and standards in their respective areas; initiate, plan and direct the production of manuals, handbooks and other publications; ensure the smooth implementation of the work programme in their thematic areas by providing direction, management and guidance to staff under their supervision; manage performance and encourage staff development as well as allocate resources effectively; and contribute to the achievement of ECA's budgetary and human resources management objectives. They also advise senior management of ECA and partner organizations on trends and developments in statistical methodologies in order to analyze situations and possible interventions; coordinate closely with other partners in their respective fields to define priority statistical needs of African economies and arrange technical assistance and financing as appropriate.

The Data Management Coordinator aims at enhancing statistical information and geographic data management of ECA member States and partners with special emphasis on the use of statistical and geographic data and information for evidence-based decision-making and incorporation of geospatial technologies into all statistical processes.

The P4 posts contribute to the data collection process, liaising with National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Central Banks, and relevant international and regional organizations' custodians of data. They also conduct rigorous data analysis, including statistical processing techniques with statistical packages. They assist with the provision of data requirements for ECA publications and for meeting the demand of external users. They contribute to increasing the capabilities of NSOs to design and conduct statistical operations, censuses and surveys for the production of harmonized and comparable statistics. They carry out rigorous methodological work and development of manuals for the provision of technical assistance and training to countries, review the quality of data collected, processing and harmonizing the data, ensure the compliance of data with international standards; formulate sound statistical techniques for the conduct of censuses and surveys and for the better use of administrative data; collaborate with experts in the

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development community; prepare for and participate in inter-agency consultations, meetings, and conferences related to statistical capacity building and development. They also serve as leaders of the coordination and implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity building in Africa (RRSF) and National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), and provide support to Statistical Training Centres (STCs) within the training program for Africa.

The P3 and P2 posts contribute to collecting data and drafting reports; organizing and servicing of the sessions of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) and expert group meetings, seminars and workshops; organizing special events that contribute to the overall work of the sub-programme; preparing statistical materials, reports, newsletters and journals; and preparing speeches and other inputs for presentations. These posts also contribute to the development and maintenance of the various databases, among them databases on economic statistics, demographic statistics and MDGs indicators. They participate in the development of websites and online resources and serve as network managers for the African Statistical Knowledge Networks (ASKN). Their functions also include maintaining a database of experts and profile of National statistical Offices; reviewing and processing data; ensuring the data entry and migration in the statistical databases and formatting of the statistical yearbook; as well as participating in the servicing of inter-governmental conferences, workshops and meetings.

The 13 local posts provide research, secretarial, and administrative support to the work of the Division. The pool of six Senior Statistical Assistants and one Information System Assistant respond to the data needs emerging from the compilation of yearbooks, databases, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). They also assemble information, compile graphs and tables and provide assistance for recurrent and non-recurrent publications of ECA.

An administrative assistant carries out broad administrative support functions such as administration of personnel, ordering office supplies, and budgetary and travel related matters. A Programme Assistant assists the Director in office duties related to the coordination of programme implementation by maintaining records of financial resources of the Division and tracking resource usage, and collecting and preparing information for reporting on programme implementation and resource utilization. One Senior Staff Assistant assists in administrative support and manages the daily operations of the Director's office, including the flow of information. Staff Assistants provide secretarial, clerical and administrative support to the thematic sections, including organization of meetings and other events.

The staffing of different sections and functions of the ACS are presented below.

The Office of the Director

The Office of the Director provides direction and guidance to the preparation and implementation of the work of the Division. It is currently made of the following staff:

1. Dr. Dimitri Sanga: Director
2. Ms. Awa Thiongane: Senior Regional Adviser on Organization and Management of Statistical Systems
3. Ms. Meselu Seyoum: Senior Staff Assistant
4. Ms. Rebecca Work Emmanuel: Programme Assistant
5. Ms. Kifletsehai Berhanu : Staff Assistant
6. Administrative Assistant: Vacant

The Demographic and Social Statistics Section

This Section covers areas such as population and housing censuses, household surveys, migration, labor, education, health, income and consumption, social protection, human settlements and housing, justice and crime, culture, political and other community activities, time use, employment statistics, MDGs indicators, gender statistics, governance etc. To properly deliver on the above, the work in this area is led by the following staff:

1. Mr. Raj Gautam Mitra : Chief of Section
2. Ms. Fatouma Sissoko: Gender Statistics Specialist
3. Mr. Oumar Sarr: Social Statistician
4. Mr. Issoufou Seidou: Social Statistician
5. Mr. Gulilat Tesfaye : Statistics Assistant
6. Mr. Michael Girma : Statistics Assistant
7. Ms. Emnet Tezera : Staff Assistant

The Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section

This Section deals with macroeconomic statistics, economic accounts, business statistics, sectoral statistics (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, mining, manufacturing, construction, transport, tourism etc.), government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics, international trade and balance of payments, prices, labour cost, science and technology, environment accounting etc. The emphasis here is put on ensuring that countries collect basic economic statistics and implement the System of National Accounts. This Section is also in charge of the implementation of the national accounts component of the International Comparison Programme (ICP) for the African region in close collaboration with the lead agency that is the African Development Bank. The Section is made of the following staff:

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1. Mr. Xiaoning Gong: Chief of Section
2. Mr. Andry Andriantseho: Statistician
3. Mr. Negussie Gorfe: Statistician
4. Mr. Steve Gui-Diby: Associate Statistician
5. Mr. Elias Fisseha: Statistics Assistant
6. Mr. Tesfaye belay: Statistics Assistant
7. Ms. Netsanet Abebe: Staff Assistant

The Statistical Development Section

This Section deals with all cross cutting issues including statistical organization, capacity building, statistical planning and management including support to member states on the design and implementation of NSDSs, statistical co-ordination, advocacy, monitoring of Strategic Frameworks and strategies (e.g. RRSE, Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)), partnerships, training, methodological research, standardization, development and adaptation of manuals and handbooks. The following staff led the work in this area:

1. Prof. Ayenew Ejigou: Acting Chief of Section
2. Mr. Ayenika Godheart: Statistician
3. Mr. Molla Hunegnaw: Statistician
4. Mr. Kidus Mengistu: Statistics Assistant
5. Mr. Tewabe Mihret, Statistics Assistant
6. Ms. Tiguest Berhanu: Staff Assistant

The Data Management Function

This cross cutting function ensures that the capacities of member states are build in data management and database

development. It includes the production of yearbooks and similar compendia, setting up mechanisms for data collection, the use of geographic information systems (GIS) in statistical processes, data warehousing etc. It is lead by following staff, while benefiting from all subject matters specialists support:

1. Dr. Chukwudozie Ezigbalike: Data Management Coordinator
2. Information System Assistant: Vacant

Other Staff

In addition to the above-mentioned regular staffing situation, the ACS is the home to a number of staff working with the above sections. These include fellows, interns, consultants, staff seconded from member states and other regional and international partners. Currently, the ACS is hosting the following staff:

1. Genene Bizuneh: Regional Adviser on Civil registration and Vital Statistics (AfDB funded, ECA-based)
2. Mr. Gerard Osbert: Regional Adviser on the Informal Sector Measurement (Seconded by the French Government)
3. Mr. Ibrahim Mamma: Assistant to the AGROST Secretariat (Seconded by the GIZ)
4. Ms. Winta Bisrat: Information System Assistant
5. Mr. Getaneh Woldeyesus: Consultant
6. Ms. Gloria Kogo: Intern

Details on the academic background and experience of staff members can be found on the ACS website under "Who is who at ACS" at: <http://ecastats.uneca.org/acswweb/Home/Whoiswho/tabid/307/language/en/Default.aspx>. □

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Supply and Demand for Livestock Data in sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from a Stakeholder Survey

Ugo Pica-Ciamarra, FAO and Derek Baker, ILRI

Livestock data issues in sub-Saharan Africa

The livestock sector contributes between 20% and 50% to agricultural value added in African countries, with a continental average of 26%. Livestock is expected to become the largest contributor to agriculture as economic development progresses because of growing demand for high-value food items, including meat and dairy products (in industrialized economies, the livestock sector accounts for about half of agricultural GDP). To give some figures, over the period 1990 to 2007 meat and milk consumption in Africa increased by 2.9% and 3.0% per year (+5,861 MT and +14,962 MT) respectively, and similar rates of growth are anticipated in the next decades for all meat and dairy products (FAOSTAT, 2011; OECD-FAO, 2009).

The current trends in the demand for animal food represent an unprecedented opportunity for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as livestock are one of the most common assets amongst poor rural households in Africa. The most recent publicly available continental data, produced by ILRI in 2002 through overlaying population and poverty data on livestock production systems, indicate that over 53% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa keeps some livestock: i.e. one out of every two persons in the continent are partly dependent on livestock for their livelihood (ILRI, 2002).

Public and private sector investments are needed to assist small livestock producers in tapping into the growing market for animal-sourced foods but, as noted by the Africa Union's Inter African Bureau from Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), there is 'inadequate data to demonstrate quantitatively the role of animal resources in African economies, and to use such data to create broad awareness among policy-makers and investors' (AU-IBAR, 2010). At the second pan-African/AU Conference of the Ministries responsible for livestock sector development, held in Uganda in May 2010, the Ministries 'urge Member States to enhance capacity for timely collection, analysis and sharing of quality data to guide policy, strategy and investment programmes' (AU, 2010).

Improving the quantity and quality of livestock data requires first of all an appreciation of the current status of livestock data in Africa and, in particular, of gaps between the demand and supply of such data. Only users of livestock data know what information they need, and in what formats, to enable effective formulation of public and private sector investments in the livestock sector and associated industries such as the food industry and the livestock service sector.

A survey on livestock data issues and concerns

The 12th Annual Inter-Agency Livestock Donor (IADG)

Meeting was held at AU-IBAR's headquarters in May 2011. Donors, NGOs, international organizations, university / research institutions and some private companies and consultants participated in the meeting, for which the overall goal was 'to increase awareness of contemporary issues facing poor livestock farmers/pastoralists in Africa, highlight some major recent and foreseen research initiatives, agree on priority research issues, promote collaboration between donors and among research implementers and generally generate more support for livestock research and development in Africa'.

One session of the meeting focused on 'Data management and information sharing', and presentations were given on issues related to data availability and information use (by IFAD and Mediae Trust), and on on-going efforts to improve the systems of livestock data collection, analysis and dissemination (by AU-IBAR and the Livestock Data Innovation Project (see Box 1)).

The Livestock Data Innovation Project took the opportunity to administer a survey on livestock data issues and concerns to the 60 or so participants in the 12th IADG meeting. The objective of the survey was to identify the concerns of users of livestock-related data / indicators, including what types of data they use and where the strengths and gaps in the available livestock data exist. Overall, whilst the availability and quality of livestock data / indicators in Africa is rated as 'very important' by 79% of respondents, more than 90% of them 'don't agree' that available livestock data are sufficient for their livestock-related activities.

Use of livestock data

Participants in the survey were asked to rank their four top uses of livestock data / indicators: project formulation and implementation is the most frequent use of livestock-related data (71% of respondents), followed by monitoring and evaluation (59%), and research & analysis and programme formulation and implementation (56% each).

Livestock stakeholders use primarily regional and national level data, as well as community and household level data. District level data are the least used, though they are critical to design projects, programmes and policies in the livestock sector. As one common example, unless information is available on the distribution of cattle across a country's districts, it is difficult to plan and implement a vaccination campaign.

Over 50% of the respondents use livestock data / indicators either on a daily or a weekly basis, while another 21% use them at least once a month. Overall, 84% of respondents use livestock data on a regular basis, and only 6% of them use it just occasionally.

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Box 1. The Livestock in Africa: Improving Data for Better Policies Project

The Livestock in Africa: Improving Data for Better Policies Project, or Livestock Data Innovation in Africa Project, is a three-year (2010-2012) initiative sponsored by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and jointly implemented by the FAO, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the World Bank, in partnership with AU-IBAR. In collaboration with national stakeholders in Niger, Uganda and Tanzania, the Project designs and experiments with methods of livestock data analysis and collection, its ultimate objective being to support the identification and collection of key livestock-related data and statistics, which guide investments in the livestock sector in sub-Saharan Africa that improve the wellbeing of the poor.

While the Livestock Data Innovation Projects is piloting data-related activities in three sub-Saharan African countries, it will produce two major outputs of use for all sub-Saharan African countries:

- A 'Sourcebook on Livestock Data in Africa', which is a guide towards collecting and analyzing livestock-related and poverty data with the objective of better understanding and responding to the key developmental questions facing livestock sectors.
- An advocacy document 'Making the Case for Investing in Livestock in Africa' which provides empirical evidence on the role of livestock in the lives and livelihoods of the poor and recommends strategies to enhance the contribution of livestock to poverty reduction and economic growth. For more information, visit www.africallivestockdata.org

Sources of livestock data

Ad hoc reports, papers and articles as well as international databases, such as FAOSTAT or the World Animal Health Information System of World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), are the major sources of livestock data / indicators, being used by 89% and 85% of respondents.

Data provided by countries' Ministry of Agriculture and/ or Livestock and by their National Statistical Office, are also widely used, by 67% and 53% of the respondents respectively. However, only 18% and 6% of the respondents indicate the Ministry of Agriculture and/ or Livestock and the Statistical Office as their primary source of data. This highlights issues in livestock data communication and dissemination at national level, as international databases — which are the first source of data for the majority of respondents — are populated with data collected by national authorities.

Gaps between demand and supply of livestock data

Survey responses indicate a consistent gap between the use of / demand for livestock data and their supply or availability.

Production and productivity data are most in demand (rated as most useful to their work by over 68% and 59% of respondents respectively), followed by livestock inventories and input data (both >40%). Between 20% and 35% of stakeholders use animal disease, marketing, consumption, price, natural resource-related and trade data the most, while only 12% state that breed data are 'most useful' to their work (fig.1).

However, the 'most useful' data/indicators for stakeholders are amongst those not always available and, when available, rarely they are of good quality. This highlights a major gap

between the demand and supply of livestock-related data that was widely discussed at the meeting and is commonly heard beyond its confines. Indeed, graph 2 shows the proportion of stakeholders that consider relevant livestock data / indicator as: (1) not available or of poor quality (lightest segment of the bars); (2) available but of low quality; (3) available and good (darkest segments).

Marketing, input, natural resource-related and consumption data / indicators are considered by most data users (> 70%) as unavailable or, when available, to be of low quality. Conversely, trade and disease data are those most frequently available and with less quality problems.

Overall, livestock data / indicators are considered as 'not available / poor' by over 54% of respondents, and 'available but of low quality' by another 33%. Only 13% of respondents consider that, on average, good data / indicators are available.

Lessons learnt and the way forward

The results of the livestock data survey conducted by the Livestock Data Innovation Project are not necessarily representative of all stakeholders' data concerns, as they are based on a small and non-random sample. However, they support the idea that, whilst livestock data / indicators are essential for the largest majority of stakeholders, rarely are the available data / indicators sufficient for the purposes of investment, development and research.

The Livestock Data Innovation Project, in partnership with AU-IBAR, has been facilitating cooperation and collaboration between major livestock data users and suppliers — in

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Fig. 1. Types of livestock data / indicators ranked as 'most useful' by livestock data users

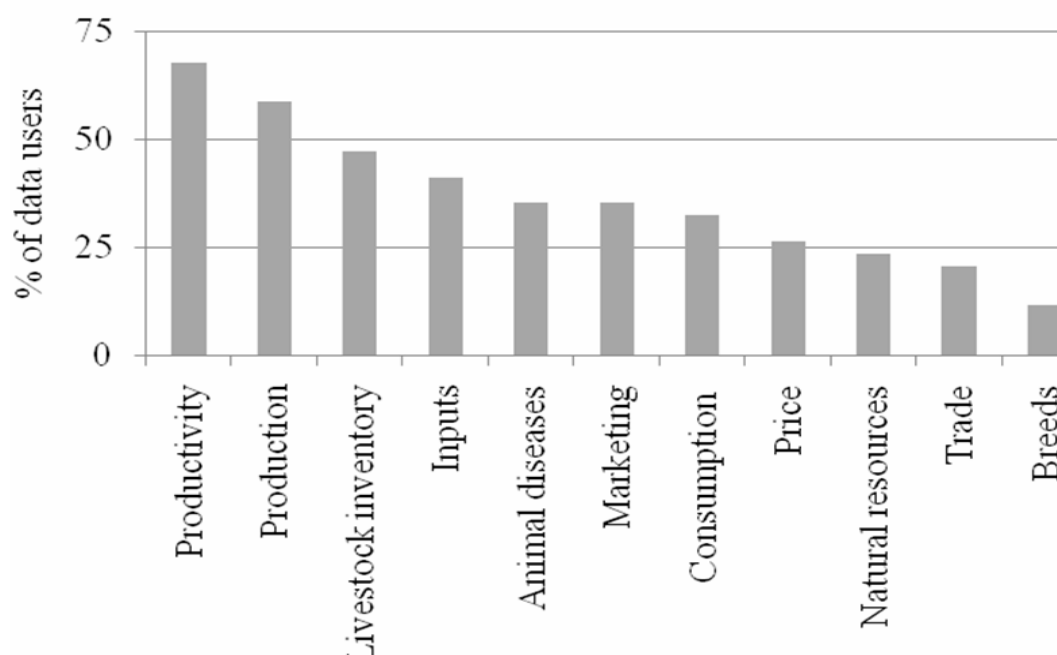
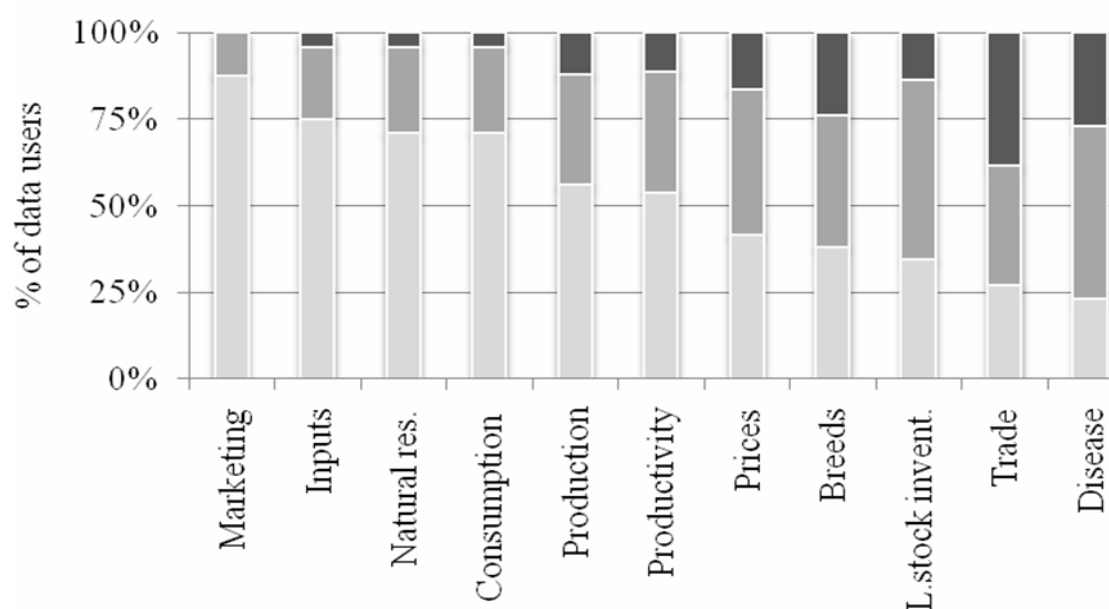


Fig.2. Availability and quality of livestock data / indicators as ranked by livestock data users



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Niger, Tanzania and Uganda — to contribute to enhancing the quantity / quality of livestock data / indicators available for public and private sector decision-making, consistently with the goals and objectives of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in February 2010.

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Developing young statisticians in Rwanda Muhammed Semakula, SBCR Ltd



Dr Mady Biaye with Rwandan Young statisticians in front of their office, Kigali May 7th, 2011.

The regional technical advisor of the UNFPA East and South African countries Dr. Mady Biaye this month spared a moment on May 07, 2011 and visited young statisticians in Rwanda. On his visit to a research company; Statistical Based Consultancy and Research (SBCR Ltd) started and run by a group of young statisticians in the country, Mr. Biaye who had visited on a friendly schedule discussed with the young statisticians and gave a professional counsel which members of this company believe will help them in shaping

their career and future performance of this company. SBCR Ltd was basically initiated by statistician graduates from the National University of Rwanda with an aim to keep track of their field of study (statistics) and develop an evidence-based culture of decision making in the country. After only a few months of operation, the company has managed to conduct remarkable researches and participate in several regional and international conferences. This is quite a great achievement given the infancy of the field in the country

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because it is only since 2008 that the National University of Rwanda; the only University in the country with a statistics department, started graduating statisticians and currently, only three consecutive promotions have been released.

Generally, young statisticians in Rwanda still lack capacity building support from the government which to some extent leads to wavering of statisticians to other disciplines and leaving their career of statistics. Some Institutions, both public and private are still not aware of the need for statistics and statisticians hence making it hard to get a job in the field. It is from that situation that the idea of the SBCR Ltd stemmed and working as a private and independent company, young statisticians would create jobs for themselves doing researches and publishing them and doing consultancy services to institutions that may need such.

The journey is however still long because the company being young lacks a financial backing to do these exercises and also the capacity to cover complex researches. A lot still has to be done in capacity building, financial support and creating a public awareness of the importance of statistics in their daily operations.

Even though the challenges are still very high, the progress is also very much promising and we are seeing a future of statistics in the country where every citizen will be aware of the importance of statistics and use statistical information to their benefits. We therefore encourage all young statisticians in Africa to join hands together and do what may seem impossible. Like the saying goes; two are better than one let's create partnerships and our joint efforts will lead to greater quantifiable achievements for the future of statistical system. ▣

Zimbabwe Statistics Agency seeks Uganda guidance on autonomy...

Alfred Geresom Musamali, Uganda



Zimstat Acting Director General, Mofat Nyoni

A delegation from the first Board of Directors of the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (Zimstat) in May (this year, 2011) visited the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to understudy the process of converting from a government department into a semi-autonomous agency.

The Statistics Department of Uganda's Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development was converted into UBOS, a semi-autonomous body, by an Act of Parliament in 1998. Zimstat on the other hand was converted into a semi-autonomous agency by an Act of Parliament in 2007 but an operational Board of Directors only came into effect in February 2010.

The Zimstat delegation was led by board member Ms Senelani Dorothy Hove-Musekwa, an academic at the Zimbabwe University of Science and Technology (ZUST). It included Zimstat acting Director General Mr Mofat Nyoni AND TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. The other members were Mr Cliff Dube (a research economist) and Mr Simon Nyarota from the Zimbabwe Reserve Bank.

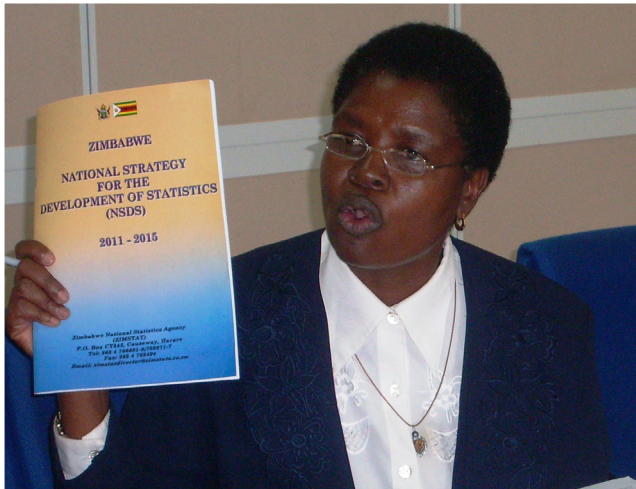
"We came out to check whether what we are embarking on is in the right direction," said Ms Hove-Musekwa, in a meeting with the UBOS management team.

"So far we have worked on the new structure but have not yet appointed substantive office-bearers. We have also tried to re-instate statistical production after a period of very difficult economic times," she added.

Areas Zimstat got to learn about included a basic outline of how the initial UBOS board of directors guided the department in the process of smoothly transforming into the Bureau. UBOS outlined the structure and functions of the initial Board of Directors and their achievements. At the expiry of the first strategic plan (2002-2007), UBOS drew up the five year (2006/07-2011/12) Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) that guided operations to date. Zimbabwe has also with support from UBOS drawn up a 2011-2015 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) to guide their operations.

During discussions UBOS outlined the current organisational structure of Management and Staff, hinting that since the structure has been in place for some time now and the plan is due to expire next financial year, certain chal-

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Zimstat Board chairperson, Senelani Dorothy Hove-Musekwa

Challenges have been encountered which they hope to address through a functional review currently being conducted. The Ugandan team explained how they mobilised funding and pointed out that one of the key factors in their success was the effort of the initial Board to enlist government support and funding for statistical production and development as well as for improvement of the working environment by constructing modern office space (Statistics House) for staff. UBOS pointed out the need for Zimstat to devise a type of salary structure that attracts and retains the very best workers. Zimstat will be studying the UBOS salary structure for inspiration.

On another note, coincidentally, both the Uganda and the Zimbabwe Population and Housing censuses are due in August of next year (2012). Zimstat sought to know how UBOS is meeting the challenges of time management and financial constraints. UBOS said so far about three quarters of Uganda's 112 districts have been mapped and their households listed in preparation for the Census. A district is the immediate local government administrative unit below the central Government of Uganda. Under a district are counties, sub-counties, parishes and villages. In urban areas the city council is the equivalent of a district, the Municipality equates with a county, the town council with a sub-county, and the ward with a parish. Mapping and household listing is undertaken to determine the census workload, plan for adequate enumeration materials, plan for the control of census enumeration activities, and prepare for effective dissemination of the census information. The exercise entails teams of Mapping Assistants moving from village/ward to village/ward to collect geographical information.

The Uganda pilot census is scheduled for August this year (2011) and the pilot post-enumeration survey soon after. For the first time in Uganda census questionnaires are going

to be scanned in order to extract information. The technology has already been tested and the method found to work but further testing will be done during the pilot census.

Zimstat was also enlightened about how the Community Information System (CIS) works in Uganda and the challenges that have been faced so far. The CIS facilitates collection, analysis, dissemination and use of data at every administrative level. At the Uganda household level information is collected on demographics, income and nutrition while at community or parish/ward level the information is on access to water, education, health and other social services. At sub-county/town council level the data is on access to micro-finance and on co-operatives. So far the CIS has been expanded to 40% of the districts but progress is hampered by limited resources such as availability of electric power, computers, and duly appointed staff in some sub-counties.

Uganda plans to pilot the use of mobile phones in collecting and transmitting CIS data from sub-counties/town councils to the central server. Five districts (Wakiso, Moroto, Arua, Mbale and Kiruhura) have been chosen for the pilot project.

The Zimstat team visited two of the collaborating Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the National Statistical System (NSS). The two are the Uganda Police Force (UPF) and the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI). The visiting team was very impressed by this sector approach to collection, analysis, dissemination and use of statistics.



Zimstat and UBOS Officials in Kampala



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Using CensusInfo Technology for Census Dissemination in Africa

DevInfo Support Group

Background

"A census is not complete until the information collected is made available to potential users in a form suited to their needs"

-- UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2, para. 1.206

One of the major lessons learned from the 2000 round of the World Population and Housing Census Programme, during which 57% of Africa's population was enumerated², points to the necessity of taking full advantage of the data collected through censuses via appropriate dissemination and analysis mechanisms. Census results are typically published in a tabular format - whether in print or on the web - thereby limiting their use by potential data consumers. Furthermore, many interested data consumers encounter language and/or other data access barriers, such as the data being restricted or only available domestically in print format.

For census data to be truly useful for public dialogue, it needs to be easily accessible to the national and international community via the Internet in multiple languages. Potential users need easy, quick access to data in all of their customized disaggregation: by sex, age, geographical sub- levels and time period, for purposes of analysis, comparison and dissemination.

CensusInfo³ is a royalty-free database system that provides a method to organize, store and display data in a uniform format, to facilitate census data sharing across government planning sectors, UN agencies, aid agencies, demographers and academicians. CensusInfo was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and has been adapted from DevInfo database technology. There are currently several countries with nationalised adaptations of CensusInfo across Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.⁴

CensusInfo is an integrated desktop and web-enabled tool to assist countries in their census data dissemination. It contains simple and user-friendly features that can be used to produce tables, graphs and maps for inclusion in reports, presentations and advocacy materials. Database administrators can add their own sets of national, regional and local indicators to their databases. The system also has a data exchange module for importing census tables from industry-standard statistics software packages.

National Statistics Offices or any other responsible governmental department are the prime candidates to create a country-specific CensusInfo application. Once this application is online or distributed via CD-ROMs, anyone can use CensusInfo to query and retrieve census information.

CensusInfo initiatives in Africa

As previously shared, dissemination of census results has been one of the weak points of previous rounds of population and housing censuses. The CensusInfo initiative aims to address this weakness by helping countries disseminate their major census results at all relevant geographical levels. The remainder of this article explores the progress of CensusInfo implementation in four African countries: Malawi, Egypt, The Gambia and Liberia.

CensusInfo activities in Malawi

Malawi has held a census every decade since 1966 and concluded its most recent population and housing census in 2008. The Strategic Plan of the National Statistics Office of Malawi for 2007-2011 highlights the importance of high quality data and the need for this data "to be disseminated widely using innovative techniques, so that both those that deliver and receive services can monitor their effectiveness."

In line with this vision, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in collaboration with the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Malawi organized a national CensusInfo technical workshop in Zomba, Malawi from 27 November to 4 December 2010.⁶ The overall aim of the technical workshop was to equip the Malawi NSO with capacity to use CensusInfo as a platform to disseminate national census data.

Specific outcomes included teaching important database administration skills needed to create and maintain a national CensusInfo database with data on global and country-specific indicators disaggregated to the district level, as well as teaching how to use key CensusInfo features to assure data quality. On the final day of the workshop, participants were guided through a strategic planning session to discuss specific dissemination strategies for a national CensusInfo database. The key output of this workshop was a draft Malawi CensusInfo database, with the final database and web-enabled version scheduled for release in June 2011.

CensusInfo activities in Egypt

Egypt was one of the first countries to carry out a census, with evidence of censuses being carried out in 3340BC. Its first modern census was undertaken in 1882, and its most recent one took place in 2006

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United Nations Statistics Division

2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme

The 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme was approved by the Statistical Commission at its 36th session and adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in resolution A/2005/13. ECOSOC recognized that population and housing census data are essential for effective development planning and objective decision-making. In addition, census data are useful for monitoring population trends and programmes, as well as for evaluating policies. The essential goals of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme¹ are:

- To agree on international principles and recommendations to conduct a census
- To facilitate countries in conducting censuses during the period 2005-2014
- To assist countries in disseminating census results in a timely manner

Major activities of the 2010 World Programme include the development of census methodological guidelines, facilitating exchange of experience, and assisting countries in improving their statistical capacity in census taking.

For more information, please visit: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/census2010.htm>

In response to a request for technical assistance from Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), UNSD organized three workshops to train CAPMAS staff in the use of CensusInfo software from May to October 2010. In cooperation with UNSD experts, CAPMAS developed the Egypt CensusInfo database, which is a country adaptation of CensusInfo. It contains over 90,000 data values from the 2006 census and the 1996 census rounds and is available in Arabic and English languages online at www.censusinfo.capmas.gov.eg/. The data have been organized by CAPMAS to better serve analysts and data consumers.

CensusInfo activities in The Gambia

The Gambia's first complete population and housing census was performed in 1963, and the most recent one was carried out in 2003. The target audiences for census data dissemination include government agencies (especially the policy and planning offices), international donor organizations such as UN agencies, NGOs and civil society.

In November 2009 the Gambian Bureau of Statistics (GBOS) nominated a staff member to attend a UNSD CensusInfo work-

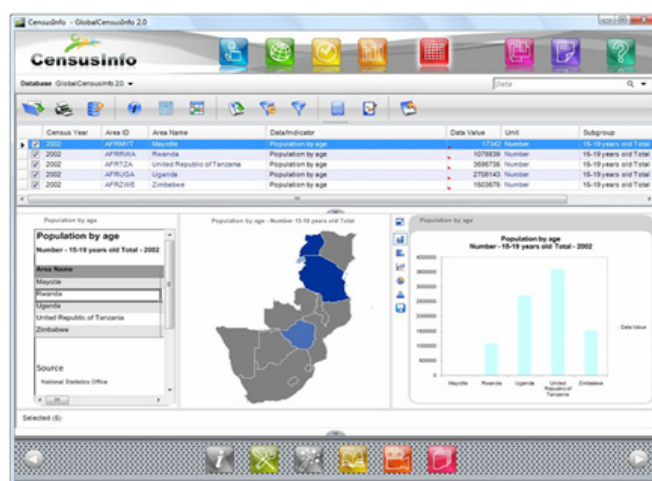


Fig. 1: CensusInfo application interface

shop in Maputo, Mozambique. Soon afterward, work began on the creation of a national CensusInfo database for The Gambia. In December 2009 CensusInfo was highlighted during national activities related to the dissemination of the 2003 Population and Housing Census results.

Data continues to be entered into the database, with the objective of creating a CensusInfo database that provides standard, accessible and timely benchmark data to partners, planners, policy makers, researchers and the general public, for better planning and advocacy.

CensusInfo activities in Liberia

Prior to Liberia's population and housing census of 2008, it had been 24 years since the country had last undertaken a census. Even then, the results of the 1984 census were lost in

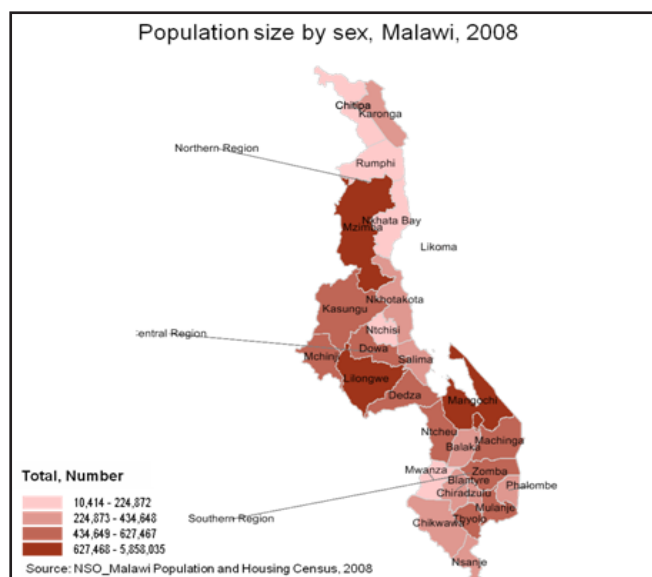


Fig. 2: Sample output, CensusInfo Malawi database

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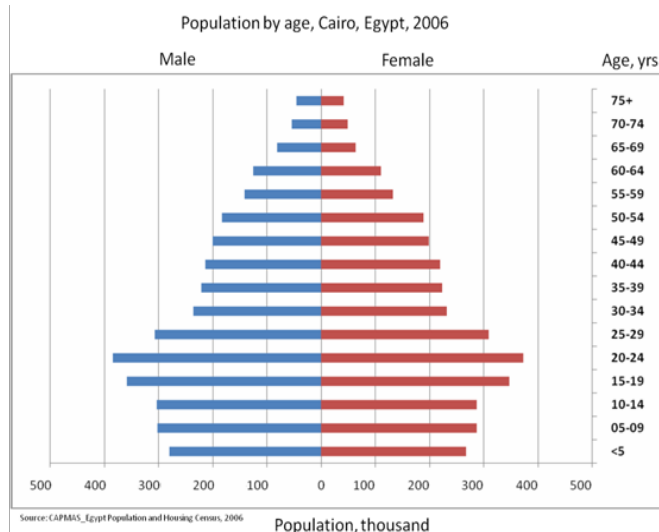


Fig. 3: Sample output, CensusInfo Egypt database

the civil crisis before they could be analyzed and published. Most of Liberia's data banks were completely destroyed in the domestic conflict.⁸

To capitalize on the availability of new population data and to strengthen its dissemination and use, the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), in partnership with UNSD and UNFPA, organized a CensusInfo training workshop in 2009. More than 30 staff from LISGIS and other line ministries and agencies were taught how to use the CensusInfo software. Since then, data for 169 indicators have been entered into the CensusInfo Liberia database, and further efforts are underway to link this database to the national Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

Conclusion This article has highlighted the progress of CensusInfo implementation in four African countries: Malawi, Egypt, The Gambia and Liberia. Each of these countries has recognized the need for a better method of disseminating their census results and has initiated steps to use CensusInfo

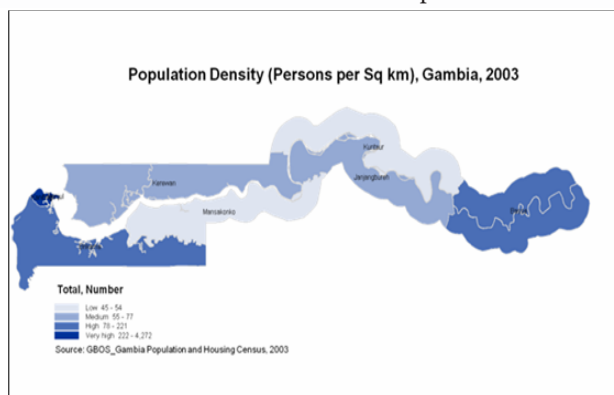


Fig. 4: Sample output, CensusInfo The Gambia



Fig. 5: CensusInfo homepage

to make this data more widely available to a broad spectrum of data consumers. Several other countries have indicated interest in the software and have contacted UNSD for support. An update on additional countries adopting or using CensusInfo will be provided in subsequent issues of the Newsletter.

For more information on these various CensusInfo initiatives, please contact Yacob Zewoldi, Chief, Demographic Statistics Section, United Nations Statistics Division, at zewoldi@un.org. To learn more about using CensusInfo to organize, store and disseminate population and housing census data, please visit the CensusInfo website at <http://www.censusinfo.net>.

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The future of the CRVS system in Africa

Prof. Ayenew Ejigou, ACSs

The uses of civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems have been extensively discussed for years: they have been known to be essential and irreplaceable as sources of vital statistics which can then be available every year, but such data from surveys or censuses can come only at fairly long time intervals. As Sanga put it (2011), "A long-term alternative to intercensal estimates is the establishment of civil registration and vital statistics systems. Reliable vital statistics can provide essential input to 42 of the 60 MDG indicators."

Effective and credible CRVS systems also feed not only legal, administrative and statistical services but may also help to assess the credibility of demographic or related sample surveys and population censuses.

Problems of CRVS systems in Africa

CRVS systems have a checkered history in Africa; very few African countries have managed to make progress to deliver vital statistics that can be used to advance the cause of development. The problems common to most of them have been the object of the following recommendations of the Workshop on the Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in SADC Region, in 2008, in Blantyre, Malawi.

The conclusions and recommendations of that workshop were summarized as: "the state of the art of both the civil registration and vital statistics in the SADC region, with very few exceptions, points to the need of numerous remedial actions...". The Workshop further concluded that Im-

provements were needed in almost all areas: political will, the civil registration law and its enforcement, inter-agency coordination, coverage and accessibility of registration offices, the civil registration service, public awareness, compliance with international standards, and data processing and dissemination. The workshop recommended as follows:

- National governments need to commit themselves toward improving CRVS systems.
- The legal framework for the civil registration system needed to be revisited and improved since it did not often provide for clarity in the responsibilities of different registration agencies, for the statistical function, for inter-agency and national coordination, and for quality assurance throughout the CRVS system.
- Civil administrative infrastructure was noted as a major pre-requisite for the operation of a civil registration system, but it failed to enable accessibility and universal coverage.
- Registration staff required capacity building.
- Public awareness needed to be enhanced.
- Regular and effective quality assurance was missing.
- All countries needed to familiarize with UNSD's comprehensive work on international standards for CRVS systems to ensure international compliance.

Such recommendations were prompted by the consistently poor performance of CRVS systems during the last 5 de-

Percentage of the population living in countries with complete CR systems

Vital Events and Regions	1965-1974 (%)	11975-84 (%)	1985-94 (%)	1995-2004 (%)
Africa				
Deaths	2	4	2	7
Births	7	7	9	5
Europe				
Deaths	62	61	92	86
Births	95	94	93	92
Total				
Deaths	27	25	28	26
Births	33	31	28	30

IV. STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT - SELECTED AREAS - DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA STATISTIQUE - SUJETS CHOISIS

acades. The Table below shows the percentage of population living in countries with complete civil registration (CR) systems, where complete means that at least 90% of vital events are registered by the civil registration system.

The way forward

Africa needs to catch up, and improve its CRVS systems which have largely evaded extensive improvement effort over the last 50 years. The crucial shortcoming of all past attempts was the failure to marshal the political will of African governments to improve and manage their CRVS systems and use them for effectively launching and monitoring progress in their political, social and economic development agenda.

Throughout the last 50 years, attempts to develop CRVS systems in Africa had largely failed to recognize the central and critical role of political will in promoting and improving CRVS systems; this is observed in earlier workshop recommendations, with only a few exceptions; the recent technical paper of UNICEF (2010) is another important exception. As a result, all past development effort has invariably resorted to seminars, workshops, advisory services, technical support and demonstration projects, but without a demonstrated government commitment to own, develop and sustain its CRVS systems.

All those past activities involved the participation of relatively minor government bureaucrats who had little or no say in enacting CRVS legislation, in laying down civil administration infrastructures that can also be used for civil registration, or in deciding on budgetary allocations for CRVS systems; they often did what they were told to do by the Government, but it was the government commitment that was the overriding prerequisite for CRVS development.

Today, especially since the 1st Conference of African Ministers responsible for civil registration in August 2010, government commitment appears to be coming. However, it still remains for UNECA, AfDB and AUC, along with UNSD, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, and others to take advantage of this upcoming promise of government commitment, and team up meaningfully with Ministers/countries which have demonstrated their commitment to build effective and sustainable CRVS systems by (i) revisiting and updating their CRVS legislation, (ii) laying down a well-coordinated civil administration infrastructure that can also be used for civil registration and goes down to the village level and (iii) allocating adequate budget for the CRVS systems, thereby ensuring full local ownership and enhancing system sustainability.

Development partners can then come in to provide capacity building like technical support and training to enhance operational efficiency, but making sure that they do not go too far to develop CRVS systems that always depend on donor support

for survival.

Providing capacity building and technical assistance without a strongly demonstrated government commitment has brought very little value added for decades; it is time to set pre-conditions for technical development support to ensure that member states take full responsibility for the improvement and sustainability of their own CRVS systems, and that such systems will not collapse upon the withdrawal of external support.

As Linder (1982) and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS) (1983) aptly put it, obstacles to the development of CRVS systems can be classified as (i) intractable, (ii) solvable with additional input, and (iii) easily solvable. Nations that have intractable problems are those that can have solutions only in the process of further economic development; such nations cannot be helped at this time since the pre-conditions for the effective launch of CRVS systems are not there; it is for individual Ministers and their governments to remove the intractable problems first, and bring their respective nations to the "easily solvable" stage, or to at least the "solvable with additional input" stage before development partners can mobilize a meaningful package of assistance through a well-structured and coordinated plan to improve CRVS systems.

Padmanabha (1993), who was a UN consultant who evaluated a sample of 8 UNFPA-funded country projects during the 1970s-1980s, had also concluded in his report that "It would be difficult to conclude that civil registration projects have been clear successes ...", and he thereupon initiated this idea of prerequisites, in his final recommendations, to be satisfied by countries before developing any technical assistance for any of them. This may be a more promising way to go in the years ahead.

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4. Sanga, Dimitri (2011). "The challenges of monitoring and reporting on the Millennium Development Goals in Africa by 2015 and beyond", African Statistical Journal, Vol. 12, 104-118.
5. UNICEF (2010). Strengthening birth registration in Africa: Opportunities and Partnerships. Technical paper.
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IV. STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT - SELECTED AREAS - DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA STATISTIQUE - SUJETS CHOISIS

Disaggregated data for better monitoring and evaluation of development interventions

Issoufou Seidou Sanda, ACS

Five years before the deadline set in the millennium declaration, it is already clear that some of the targets will not be reached by 2015 in many parts of the world. The apparent failure of so many development interventions has led the development community to wonder whether we really know what works and what doesn't work when it comes to implementing projects aiming at reducing poverty and inequalities or ensuring a sustainable growth that benefits people in all classes of the society. Are our interventions really making a difference? We know that an intervention made a difference if the situation of the beneficiaries are better after the project than before the project and if we can prove that the difference is actually the results of the project implementation and not the consequences of external factors that are not under the control of the project team. Only rigorous impact evaluations can answer such questions. However, even though monitoring and evaluation has become a standard component of development projects, very few of these projects undertake rigorous impact evaluations. This situation led a task force set by the Center for Global Development in 2006 to talk about an 'evaluation gap' that had to be filled urgently¹. Among the reasons why so few rigorous impact evaluations have been conducted despite the number of projects, the task force mentioned the low incentive that results from the fact that the costs of undertaking such kinds of studies are immediate while the benefits will only be enjoyed in the long term. Rigorous impact evaluations are indeed costly. They require the collection of data against which sound statistical tests can be run in order to prove without any doubt that an intervention has actually made a difference in the situation of the beneficiaries. As development interventions are conducted in environments that are not totally controlled by the project managers, it is always necessary to separate the changes in the conditions of the beneficiaries that are due to the project and the changes that are due to the many other external factors that have been in play simultaneously during the project interventions. This imposes drastic constraints in terms of data collection, monitoring and evaluation plans and project execution plans. That's why many projects do not conduct rigorous impact evaluations even though the long term benefits are obvious: the knowledge acquired from these evaluations will considerably improve the use of funds for projects aiming at social and economic goals.

The availability of disaggregated data produced on a regular basis can considerably reduce the cost of evaluations as projects will not have to spend much in order to collect information that is readily available. When the information

on various social and economic indicators is produced on a regular basis by the national statistical office, it is easy for projects to follow the variations in the situation of the beneficiaries, before, during and after the intervention. Furthermore, it makes possible to follow the situation of individuals that have not benefited from the project but who have similar characteristics as the beneficiaries. Having information on such groups is critical for impact evaluation, because it is the comparison between the beneficiaries and the reference group that allow making conclusions about the changes that are due to the intervention. The production of disaggregated data on a regular basis is therefore a good investment that can contribute to reduce the evaluation gap. In addition, as the data will benefit many projects, the return on investment is even higher. Disaggregated data will also help improve the targeting of intervention zones, which would help improving the relevance of projects.

The production of economic and social data at disaggregated level has therefore a critical importance in developing economies. That's one of the reasons why the African Centre for Statistics is advocating the regular production of good quality social and economic data at different levels of disaggregations in African countries where so many development interventions are ongoing. As part of these undergoing efforts, the Centre is implementing a project on strengthening statistical capacities of African countries to meet challenges in the collection, compilation, dissemination, and use of data to address inclusive social and economic development. The project, which has been funded by the United Kingdom Department For International Development (DFID), is aiming to analyze current issues and provide guidance to the African statistical systems in the ways to produce reliable and timely disaggregated social data, especially in the health and education sector. In addition, the project is trying to look at the data need for development projects beyond 2015, recognizing the need for countries to develop indicators that are customized to their specific monitoring and evaluation needs.


As indicated in the project document, in most African countries, the lack of quality data is the result of inadequate technical and statistical capacity, methodological problems, inadequate statistical coordination mechanisms within core national institutions producing data and between the National Statistical System (NSS) and the international organizations. The project will try to find the best ways to overcome these challenges in order to enhance the capacity of African national statistical systems to collect, compile, estimate and disseminate timely and reliable social data, especially health and education sector, by various levels of disaggregations such as geography, gender,

1. Center for Global Development (2006) When Will We Ever Learn? Improving Lives through Impact Evaluation. Report of the Evaluation Gap Working Group (<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/7973>)

IV. STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT - SELECTED AREAS - DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA STATISTIQUE - SUJETS CHOISIS

social and ethnic groups and household poverty or wealth percentiles and based on international standards and concepts. It is also expected to enhance the capacity of member states in the development of indicators that respond to the development priorities of African countries beyond 2015 and methodologies for their collection and compilation.

The project is going to be implemented by the Social and

Demographic Statistics Section of the African Centre for Statistics during the second half of the year 2011. This adds to the many efforts undertaken by the African Center for Statistics in order to strengthen the statistical capacities of member States for better economic management in the context of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity-building in Africa. 

African Statistical Yearbook 2011

Molla Hunegnaw, ACS

Background

One of the major challenges to successful implementation of the development agenda lies in the ability to measure progress and to respond to data needs emerging from current national, regional and international initiatives aimed at promoting economic and social development in the continent. In response to this challenge, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union Commission (AUC) have over the years been involved in individual efforts to provide users with the required information, among other things, through a number of publications including statistical yearbooks and databases.

In September 2007, the three institutions, together with the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), held a regional coordination meeting in Tunis to discuss their respective statistical development activities. These pan-African institutions broadly agreed, amongst other things, on the need to set up a joint collection mechanism of socio-economic data from African countries as well as the development of a common, harmonized database and the production of a joint African Statistical Yearbook (ASYB). The joint collection and sharing of data among the key regional institutions is expected to promote wider use of country data, reduce costs, significantly improve the quality of data, and lead to better monitoring of development initiatives on the continent, as recommended in the African Charter on Statistics.

ASYB 2011, the third series of the joint publication, is another major milestone of joint efforts by ECA, AfDB and AUC. These three institutions have setup a joint data production mechanism on socioeconomic data on African countries to the production of the statistical yearbook and working towards the development of a common statistical database. This has broken the practices of the past where each regional/sub-regional organization was publishing statistical data on African countries in an inefficient way, leading to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of scarce resources, increased burden on countries and sending different signals to users involved in tracking development efforts on the continent.

Production of the Yearbook

ASYB 2011 has just been released at the beginning of this month. The production process of the yearbook involved a series of face-to-face meetings, teleconferences, and email exchanges among the three institutions. After a long production process and the first draft of the yearbook produced, African countries gathered to validate data presented in the yearbook in Addis Ababa from 20 to 22 March 2011.

After the validation process, the three institutions incorporated feedbacks from countries and produced the final copy.



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Better Statistics for Better Development Outcomes
De meilleures statistiques pour un développement plus performant



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Presentation of the yearbook

The data in this issue of the Yearbook are arranged generally for the years 2002 to 2010 or for the last nine years for which data are available. The Yearbook is published in one volume consisting of two parts: a set of summary tables followed by country profiles. The summary tables present selected standardized indicators for all African countries to enable data users make comparisons among countries. The indicators cover various statistical domains such as Social and demographic indicators; Economic statistics; Monetary and financial statistics; Economic infrastructure and investment climate; and MDGs.

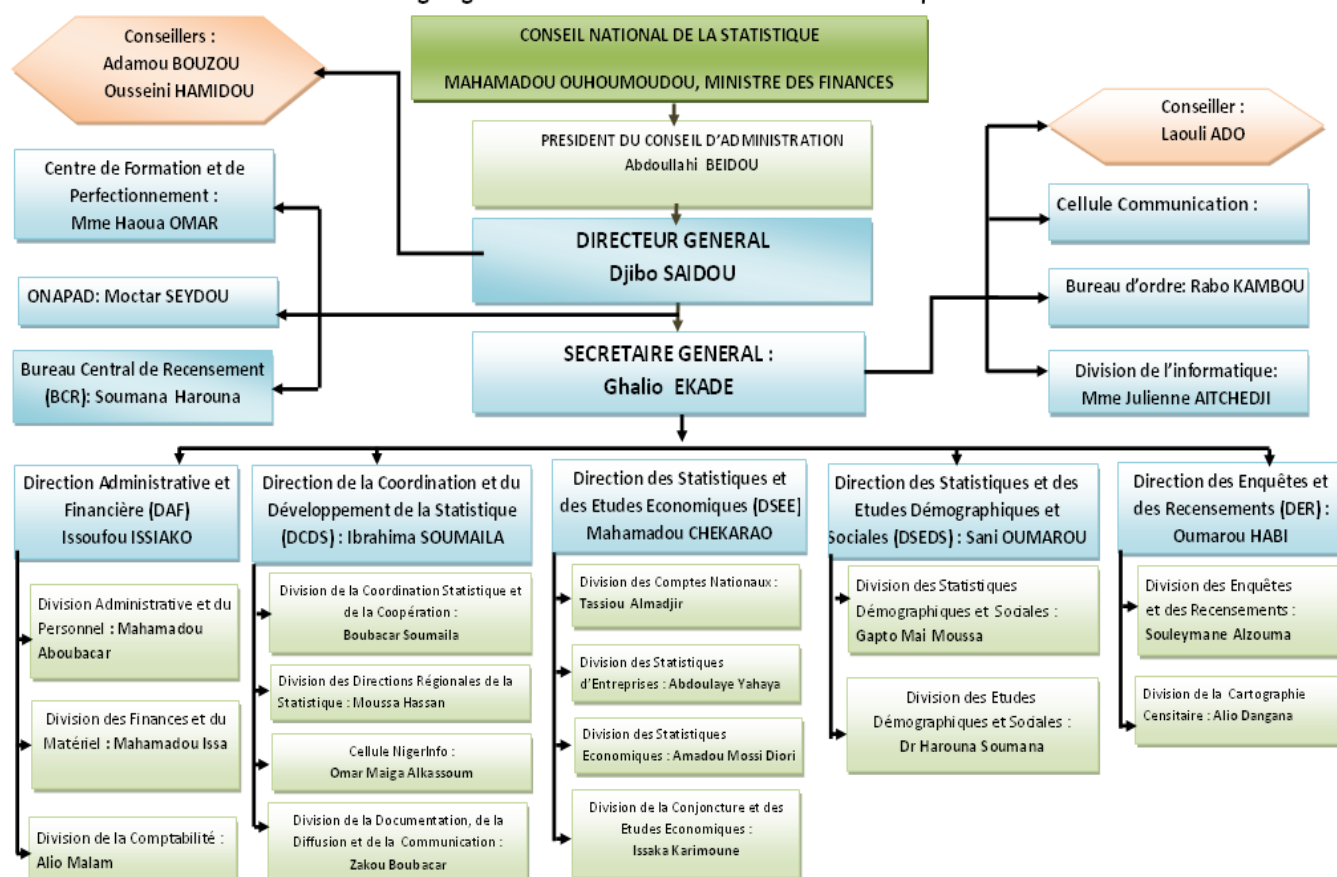
Furthermore, the country profile presents indicators grouped into nine statistical domains such as Social and demographic indicators; Economic statistics; Prices; Agricultural production; Mining production; Energy production; Financial and monetary statistics; External trade and balance of payment; and Tourism and infrastructure. The indicators in this part could be country specific and are not necessarily used for comparison among countries. Economic indicators are also presented in national currencies.

A digital copy of the yearbook is available online at <http://ecastats.uneca.org/acswweb/> and limited printed copies are being distributed to partners. □

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

Profil de l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS) du Niger

Organigramme de l'Institut National de la Statistique



Structure organisationnelle

L'Institut National de la Statistique (INS) est la structure centrale du système statistique nigérien. Il a été institué, à l'instar du conseil National de la Statistique (CNS) dont il assure le secrétariat, par la loi n° 2004-011 du 30 mars 2004 portant organisation de l'activité statistique et créant l'INS.

L'Institut National de la Statistique assure le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale de développement de la statistique (SNDS) adoptée par le gouvernement nigérien en janvier 2008 et qui couvre la période 2008-2012.

L'Institut National de la Statistique (INS) est rattaché Ministère de des Finances. Etablissement public à caractère administratif, il jouit d'une autonomie de gestion. Il est administré par un Conseil d'Administration géré par une Direction Générale. Le Directeur Général est assisté par un Secrétaire Général. L'INS comporte au niveau central les structures suivantes :

- La Direction Administrative et Financière (DAF) ;
- La Direction de la Coordination et du Développement de la Statistique (DCDS) ;
- La Direction des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques (DSEE) ;
- La Direction des Statistiques et des Etudes Démographiques et Sociales (DSEDs) ;
- La Direction des Enquêtes et des Recensements (DER) ;
- L'Observatoire National de la Pauvreté et du Développement Humain Durable (ONAPAD) ;
- Le Secrétariat du CNS.
- Le Bureau Central de Recensement ;
- La Division informatique ;
- Le Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement (CFP) ;
- La Cellule de Communication

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

Nom de l'INS	Institut National de la Statistique (INS)			
Directeur de l'INS	Directeur Général			
Employés (Désagregés par sexe) à fin Décembre 2010		Hommes	Femmes	Total
	Statisticiens Professionnels	90	12	88
	Semi-professionnels	7	6	13
	Assistants	82	35	117
	TOTAL	179	53	232
Date d'établissement de l'INS	2004*			

* La structure a connu les évolutions suivantes :

- de 1959 à 1975 : Service de la Statistique ;
- de 1975 à 2004 : Direction de la Statistique ;
- Depuis mars 2004 : Institut National de la Statistique

Répartition des employés de l'INS

Principales publications

1. Liste des indicateurs économiques et sociaux

THEME	PERIODICITE
STATISTIQUES GENERALES	
Bulletin trimestriel de statistique	Trimestrielle
Annuaire statistique	Annuelle
Niger en chiffres	Annuelle
Tahoua en chiffres	Annuelle
Dosso en chiffres	Annuelle
Maradi en chiffres	Annuelle
Tillabéri en chiffres	Annuelle
Zinder en chiffres	Annuelle
Diffa en chiffres	Annuelle
Agadez en chiffres	Annuelle
STATISTIQUES ECONOMIQUES	
Tableau de bord des prix	Hebdomadaire
Indice harmonisé des prix à la consommation	Mensuelle
Indice de la Production industrielle	Trimestrielle
Bulletin trimestriel de prix Dosso	Trimestrielle

THEME	PERIODICITE
Note de conjoncture	Trimestrielle
Indices du commerce extérieur	Trimestriel
Comptes économiques de la nation	Annuelle
Commerce extérieur	Annuelle
Comptes économiques rapides	Annuelle
Bulletin annuel de prix Dosso	Annuelle
Bulletin annuel de prix Zinder	Annuelle
STATISTIQUES DEMOGRAPHIQUES	
Population du Niger (Affiche murale)	Annuelle
Population des communes en 2010	Annuelle
Bulletin annuel de prix Zinder	Annuelle
Rapport d'enquête nationale nutrition et survie de l'enfant au Niger	Biannuelle
Analyse de la situation de la femme et de l'enfant au Niger en 2008	Ponctuelle
Déterminants de la morbidité et de la mortalité des enfants de moins de 5ans	Ponctuelle
Déterminants de la sous-nutrition des enfants de 6 à 59 mois	Ponctuelle
Dimensions sociales de la pauvreté et de l'inégalité des populations et des ménages	Ponctuelle
Fondements socio-démographiques, économiques et culturels de la combinaison éducation et travail des enfants	Ponctuelle
Recensement des diplômés sans emploi en 2009	Ponctuelle

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

THEME	PERIODICITE
Rapport sur l'évaluation de la prise en compte du genre dans le système statistique national	Ponctuelle
PAUVRETE ET CONDITIONS DE VIE DES MENAGES	
Rapport national sur le développement humain	Annuelle
Enquête conjointe sur la vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire des ménages au Niger	Annuelle
Rapport sur les progrès vers l'atteinte des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD)	Annuelle
Impact de la téléphonie mobile sur les conditions de vie des utilisateurs	Ponctuelle
Rapport sur les indicateurs sociaux (ENBC2007-2008)	Ponctuelle
PUBLICATIONS DIVERSES	
Bulletin trimestriel de liaison Niger-Stat	Trimestrielle
Fiches techniques des indicateurs socio-économiques	Ponctuelle

2. Liste des rapports

A. Rapports réguliers

Publication	Année de première publication	Dernière année disponible
Rapport d'enquête nationale nutrition et survie de l'enfant au Niger	2006	2010
Population du Niger (Affiche murale)		
Population des communes en 2010	2010	2011
Rapport national sur le développement humain	2001	2009
Enquête conjointe sur la vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire des ménages au Niger	2006	2010
Rapport sur les progrès vers l'atteinte des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD)	2003	2009
Bulletin trimestriel de liaison Niger-Stat	2006	2011

A. Rapports occasionnels

Genre et Pauvreté au Niger (ENBC 2007-2008)	Ponctuelle
Emploi et pauvreté (ENBC2007-2008)	Ponctuelle
Rapport impact des infrastructures de transport sur la réduction de la pauvreté et l'atteinte des OMD au Niger	Ponctuelle
Les déterminants de la pauvreté dans la région de Maradi	Ponctuelle
Rapport régional sur les progrès vers l'atteinte des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement à Maradi	Ponctuelle

Loi statistique

Loi N°011-2004 du 30 Mars 2004

Bonnes pratiques de l'INS

- Mise en œuvre d'une Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique (SNDS) arrimé au cadre stratégique de réduction de la pauvreté ;
- Existence d'une loi récente prenant en compte les principes fondamentaux de la statistique officielle ;
- Mise en œuvre d'un calendrier annuel de publication ;
- Perfectionnement régulier des cadres du Système statistique national ;
- Adoption des principes de la GAR pour l'élaboration des programmes et rapports d'activité ;
- Existence d'un site internet ;
- Existence d'un comité de lecture des publications de l'INS ;
- Implication des partenaires dans le processus de la programmation des activités ;
- Bonne collaboration avec les services sectoriels de la Statistique.

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

Obituary

Tribute to the Head of NSO Angola the late Maria Ferreira

By Pali Lehohla, Chair StatCom-Africa



Maria Ferreira dos Santos de Oliveira

We sadly came to learn of the passing on of Maria Ferreira, the Director General of Statistics Angola. The passing on of Maria has touched the African Statistics Community sine Angola was one of the countries that generously hosted the African Symposia for Statistical Development (ASSD). In 2008, we converged in Angola where the 4th ASSD was hosted successfully and Maria was our host. In January this year I was pleasantly honoured by the invitation from the Minister of Planning, Hon Anna Diaz, to participate in yet another major thrust on the role of statistics in development planning in Angola. At that stage I was hoping that Maria will in the future be part of the outcome of this major advance that her Minister initiated. Angola continued to show unwavering support for the ASSD and Hon. Anna Diaz ensured that she leads the team into Rwanda for the second ASSD in 2007, in this context losing a head of statistics is a serious blow.

We hope the statistics office and fraternity in Angola will heal from the passing of Maria. We trust the ministry and Hon Anna Diaz will heal from the passing of her Director-General and continue to have fervent support for statistics in Angola and in Africa.

May Ms Maria-Ferreira's soul rest in peace.

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS



Mr Pali Lehohla, Chair, StatCom-Africa and Mr Dimitri Sanga,
Director, UNECA (Secretariat, StatCom-Africa)

ANNOUNCEMENT

JOINT 7th AFRICA SYMPOSIUM ON STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT (ASSD) -STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (STATCOM-AFRICA III) MEETING

The South African Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa together with the Director of the African Centre for Statistics at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa announce the 7th ASSD and the StatCom-Africa III meetings.

Respectively under the themes “Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Institutional and Human Infrastructure in Africa” and “Harmonising Statistics in Support of Economic, Monetary and Social Integration in Africa”, the 7th ASSD and StatCom-Africa III meeting will be jointly held in Cape Town, South Africa from 23 to 28 January 2012. These meetings will be preceded by the Forum on Statistical Development in Africa (FASDEV) meeting on 22 January 2012.

Enquiries:

7th ASSD – Secretariat: mayan@statssa.gov.za

StatCom-Africa - Secretariat: athiongane@uneca.org

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

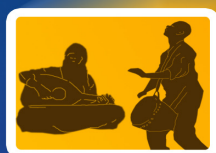
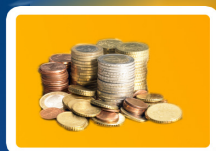
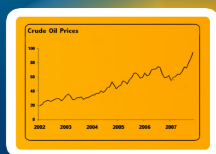


Economic Commission for Africa
African Centre for Statistics

StatCom - Africa III

Third Meeting of
the Statistical Commission for Africa

23-28 January 2012, Cape Town, South Africa



**Harmonizing Statistics
in Support of Economic, Monetary and
Social Integration in Africa**

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

Heads of National Statistical Offices in Africa / Les Directeurs des Instituts Nationaux de Statistique (INS) en Afrique

Country/Pays	Name/Nom	URL
Algeria	Mounir Khaled BERRAH, Directeur Général	http://www.ons.dz
Angola	Lukoki Quiboco Artur, Acting Director general	
Benin	Cosme Zinsou VODOUNOU, Directeur général	http://www.insae.bj , http://www.insae-bj.org
Botswana	Anna MAJELANTLE, Government Statistician	http://www.cso.gov.bw
Burkina Faso	Bamory OUATTARA, Directeur général	http://www.insd.bf
Burundi	M. Nicolas NDAYISHIMIYE, Directeur Général	
Cameroon	Joseph TEDOU, Directeur Général	http://www.statistics-cameroon.org
Cape Verde	Antonio Does Reis DUARTE, Président INE	http://www.ine.cv
Central African Republic	Issen MUSTAPHA, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-centrafrique.com , http://www.minplan-rca.org
Chad	Ousman Abdoulaye HAGGAR, Directeur général	http://www.inseed-tchad.org
Comoros	Mouhidine Kaabi, Directeur National de la Statistique	
Congo	Samuel AMBAPOUR KOSSO, Directeur général	http://www.cnsee.org
D.R. Congo	Grégoire KANKWANDA Ebulelang, Chargé de Mission	
Cote d'Ivoire	Mathieu MELEU, Directeur Général	http://www.ins.ci
Djibouti		http://www.ministere-finances.dj/statist.htm
Egypt	Abobakr Mahmoud EL-GENDY, President	http://www.capmas.gov.eg
Equatorial Guinea	Luis ONDO OBONO, Directeur Général	http://www.dgecnstat-ge.org
Eritrea	Aynom BERHANE, Acting Head/DG	
Ethiopia	Samia ZAKARIA, Director General	http://www.csa.gov.et
Gabon	Francis Thierry TIWINOT, Directeur Général de la Statistique	http://www.stat-gabon.ga
Gambia (The)	Alieu S.M. S. N'DOW, Statistician General	http://www.gambia.gm/Statistics/Statistics.htm
Ghana	Grace BEDIAKO, Government Statistician	
Guinea	Oumar DIALLO, Directeur	http://www.stat-guinee.org
Guinea-Bissau	Carlos MENDES DA COSTA, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-guineebissau.com
Kenya	Anthony K. M. KILELE, Director General	http://www.cbs.go.ke
Lesotho	Liengoane Mothweselo LEFOSA, Director	http://www.bos.gov.ls
Liberia	Edward T. LIBERTY, Director General	http://www.lisgis.org/
Libya	Salem ABU-AISHA, Director-General	
Madagascar	Paul Gérard RAVELOMANANTSOA, Directeur Général	http://www.cite.mg/instat/index.htm
Malawi	Charles MACHINJILI, Commissioner for Census and Statistics	http://www.nso.malawi.net
Mali	Seydou Moussa TRAORE, Directeur Général	http://www.dnsi.gov.ml
Mauritania	Mohamed El Moctar Ould Ahmed Sidi, Directeur Général	http://www.ons.mr
Mauritius	Li Fa Cheung Kai Suet, Acting Director	http://ncb.intnet.mu/cso.htm
Morocco	Mohamed TAAMOUTI, Directeur	http://www.hcp.ma
Mozambique	João Dias LOUREIRO, President	http://www.ine.gov.mz , http://www.ine.gov.mz/Ingles
Namibia	Fanuel S.M. HANGULA, Government Statistician	http://www.npc.gov.na/cbs/index.htm
Niger	Djibo SAIDOU, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-niger.org/
Nigeria	Alhaji R. A. Sanusi, Acting Statistician General	http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php
Rwanda	Diane KARUSISI, Directeur Général par intérim	http://www.rwandastat.org.rw
Sao Tome and Principe	Elsa Maria da Costa CARDOSO CASSANDRA, Directrice nacional	http://www.ine.st/home.html
Senegal	Babakar FALL, Directeur Général	http://www.ansd.sn , http://www.ansd.org
Seychelles	Laura Marie-Therese Ahtime, Chief Executive Officer	http://www.nsb.gov.sc/ , http://www.misd.gov.sc/
Sierra Leone	Joseph Aruna Lawrence KAMARA, Statistician General	http://www.statistics.sl
Somalia	Nur Ahmed NUR A. WEHELIYE, Director General	http://www.moic.somaligov.net/about.html
South Africa	Pali Jobo LEHOHLA, Statistician General	http://www.resbank.co.za , www.statssa.gov.za
Sudan	Yassin Haj ABDEEN, Director General	http://cbs.gov.sd/
Swaziland	Amos ZWANE, Acting Directo	http://www.gov.sz/home.asp?pid=75
Togo	Kokou Yao N'GUESSAN, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-togo.org/
Tunisia	Khalifa Ben FEKIH, Directeur général	http://www.ins.nat.tn
Uganda	John Baptist MALE-MUKASA, Executive Director	http://www.ubos.org
United Republic of Tanzania	Albina Andrew CHUWA, Director General	http://www.nbs.go.tz , www.tanzania.go.tz/statistics.html
Zambia	John Kalumbi, Director Census and Statistics	http://www.zamstats.gov.zm
Zimbabwe	Moffat NYONI, Acting Director	http://www.zimstat.co.zw/html/about.html



ACS will appreciate it if it can be kept updated about changes in the leadership of NSOs / Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenu informé des changements parmi les directeurs d'INS

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

National Statistical Associations in Africa / Les Associations Nationales de Statisticiens en Afrique

Country/ Pays	Association	Contact person
Burkina Faso	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Burkina Faso	Some Nibene Habib
Botswana	Botswana Statistical Association (BOSA)	Anna Majelantle
Cameroon	Association des Statisticiens du Cameroun	Isaac Njiemoun
Congo	Association des Statisticiens	Bolide Ntumba
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Association des Statisticiens de la République Démocratique du Congo (ASTACO)	Alexis Lukaku Nzinga
Equatorial Guinea	Association des statisticiens	Angeles Ngongolo
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Statistical Association	Ayele Menbere Tekleab
Gabon	Association des Statisticiens du Gabon	Jean Nestor Nguema
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Association	Philomena Efua Nyarko
Kenya	Kenya Statistical Society	Leo Odongo
Madagascar	Association Malgache des Ingenieur Statisticiens	Eric Raktomanana
Malawi	Statistical Association	Tobias Chirwa
Mali	Association de Malienne Statistieuqe	Aboumediane Toure
Mauritania	Association des Statisticiens de Mauritanie	Cissoko Mamadou
Morocco	Association Marocaine des Ingénieurs Statisticiens (A.M.I.S)	Abdelilah Zerrou
Niger	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Niger	Alichina Idrissa Kourguéni
Nigeria	Nigerian Statistical Association (NSA)	Boniface Oseloka Amobi
Rwanda	Association Rwandaise des Statisticiens	Nzayisenga Canisius
Senegal	Association Sénégalaise pour la Statistique	Amadou Talla Gueye
South Africa	South African Statistical Association	Yoko Chhana
Tanzania	Tanzania Statistical Association	Peter C.T. Mayeye
Togo	Association des Statisticien et Démographes	Kponton Anani Théodore
Tunisia	Tunisian Association of Statistics and its Applications	Malika Charrad
Uganda	Uganda Statistical Society	Moses Y. Lubaale
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Statistical Association (ZIMSA)	Gibson Mandishona

Statistical Training Centres in Africa / Les Centres Africains de Formation Statistique

Centre	Location	Contact person
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Michael Sindato
Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique	Dakar, Senegal	Bocar Toure
Ecole nationale de statistique et d'économie appliquée	Rabat, Morocco	Abdelaziz Maalmi
Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Elisabeth Annan Yao
Institut national de statistique et d'économie appliquée	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Koffi Nguessan
Institut Sous-regional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Leoncio Feliciano Esono Nze Oyana
Regional Institute for Population Studies	Legon, Ghana	Stephan Owusu Kwankya
Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics	Kampala, Uganda	Agnes Ssekiboobo



Statistics Units in Regional Economic Communities (RECs) / Les Unités Statistiques des Communautés Economiques Régionales (CER)

Office	Location	Contact person
Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA)	Lusaka, Zambia	Anthony Walakira
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	Tripoli, Libya	
East African Community (EAC)	Arusha, Tanzania	Robert Maate
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	Libreville, Gabon	Louis Sylvain Goma
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Abuja, Nigeria	Mahamadou Yahaya
Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD)	Djibouti, Djibouti	
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Gaborone, Botswana	Ackim Teudulo Jere
Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA)	Rabat, Morocco	Habib Boulares



ACS will appreciate it if it can be kept updated about changes in the leadership of National Statistical Associations and Statistical Training Centres. Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenu informé des changements de Direction des Associations Nationales de Statisticiens ou des Centres de Formation Statistique.

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

Upcoming Events / Événements à venir (July 1 - September 30 2011)

Date	Event / Événement	Organisers / Organisateurs	Location
27 June - 4 July 2011	ICP coordinators meeting back to back with AGNA meeting	AfDB	Pretoria, South Africa
4-8 July 2011	Regional Workshop on RRSF and NSDS Review	ECA	Lusaka, Zambia
22-24 August 2011	(Anglophone) use of geospatial tools to reinforce the combination of geographic and statistical data in development planning and monitoring (StatCom Directive)	ECA	Kenya, Nairobi
August 2011	Expert Group Meeting on Trade Statistics back to back with the Workshop on Intra-African Trade Statistics	AUC and ECA	TBD
7-9 September 2011	18th Session of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities	CCSA	Luxembourg, Luxembourg
14-16 September 2011	Expert Group Meeting on Future Orientation of Geographical Names Programme in Africa	ECA	TBD
19-23 September 2011	Seminaire sur les comptes nationaux	AFRISTAT	Cotonou, Benin
26-28 September 2011	(Francophone) use of geospatial tools to reinforce the combination of geographic and statistical data in development planning and monitoring (StatCom Directive)	ECA	Ile-Ife, Nigeria
September 2011	Workshop on the use of Supply and Use Table (SUT) in support of ICP	AfDB and ECA	TBD

Other Events/Autres événements

Date	Event/ Événement	Organisers/ Organisateurs	Location
18-19 August 2011	Improving Statistical Systems Worldwide - Building Capacity (ISI Satellite Conference)	ISI	Krakow, Poland
21-26 August 2011	58th World Statistics Congress of the International Statistical Institute (ISI)	ISI	Dublin, Ireland
23-28 January 2012	Joint 7th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development-Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa III) meeting	ECA	Cape Town, South Africa



VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

African Statistical Newsletter Editorial Policy

The Newsletter: The African Statistical newsletter aims to supplement the efforts of the African Statistical Journal to provide a platform for sharing knowledge and information about statistical methodologies and their application to solve practical problems in Africa. It covers all activities and news deemed to be of interest to the African statistical community, ranging from statistical advocacy to institutional development including capacity building and technical assistance, to specific statistical activities like censuses and surveys.

Target Clientele: The Newsletter is intended for the statistical community, across the whole of Africa as well as development practitioners with an interest in Africa's development.

Frequency: The African Statistical Newsletter is a quarterly periodical published four times a year. Issues are generally released within two weeks after the last day of the quarter. Material should be submitted to African Centre for Statistics email (statistics@uneca.org) by 15th day of the last month for publication in that quarter's newsletter.

Source of Articles and Photos: The articles and photographs published are written and submitted by experts practicing statistics in Africa and the rest of the world who are interested in statistical development in Africa. All articles must comply with the standards and technical publishing requirements. Generally, articles should not exceed 4 pages and should be of general interest to the statistical community. The editorial board carries out minor editing of the articles and reserves the right to determine the content of the newsletter.

Language: The Newsletter is bi-lingual –English and French. Articles are published in the language in which they are submitted. If an article is deemed to be of especial interest across the continent, we aim to publish it in both languages of the Newsletter.

Accessibility: The African Statistical Newsletter is posted on the Internet and is also published in hard copies for limited distribution. An electronic version in PDF format is also emailed to all contacts maintained by the African Centre for Statistics - to be added to this database send your contact details to statistics@uneca.org.

Subscription: The African Statistical Newsletter can be accessed free of charge.

Disclaimer: This Newsletter is not an official document of the United Nations, nor does it express the official position of the United Nations.

Citation: The editorial board welcomes the further distribution of any material from the newsletter on condition that this is cited as follows: This is reproduced from the African Statistics Newsletter (add issue date and number) <http://www.uneca.org/statistics/statnews>



VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

Bulletin d'information statistique Africain Politique éditoriale

Le Bulletin : Le Bulletin d'information statistique africain vise à compléter les efforts du Journal statistique africain en fournissant une plateforme pour partager les connaissances et les informations sur les méthodologies statistiques et leurs applications pratiques en Afrique. Il couvre toutes les activités et nouvelles d'intérêt pour la communauté statistique africaine, depuis le plaidoyer statistique pour le développement institutionnel en passant par le renforcement des capacités et l'assistance technique, jusqu'aux activités statistiques spécifiques comme les recensements et les enquêtes.

Clientèle ciblée : Le bulletin est orienté vers la communauté statistique à travers toute l'Afrique ainsi que vers les praticiens du développement marquant un intérêt pour le développement de l'Afrique.

Fréquence de parution : Le Bulletin statistique africain est un périodique trimestriel édité quatre fois par an. Les parutions s'effectuent en général dans un délai de deux semaines suivant la fin du trimestre. Les contributions doivent être soumises au Centre africain pour la statistique par email (statistics@uneca.org) le 15ème jour du dernier mois pour une publication dans le bulletin du trimestre.

Source des articles et des photos : Les articles et photographies publiés sont écrits et soumis par des experts pratiquant la statistique en Afrique et dans le reste du monde, intéressés par le développement statistique en Afrique. Tous les articles doivent être conformes aux normes et aux conditions techniques d'édition. Généralement, les articles ne doivent pas excéder 4 pages et représenter un intérêt pour la communauté statistique. Le comité de rédaction effectue des corrections mineures mais se réserve le droit de déterminer la teneur du bulletin.

Langue : Le bulletin est bilingue, anglais - français. Les articles sont publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont soumis. Si un article est considéré comme étant d'un intérêt particulier pour le continent, nous cherchons à l'éditer dans les deux langues du bulletin.

Accessibilité : Le bulletin d'information statistique africain est posté sur Internet et édité en copie papier pour une distribution limitée. Une version électronique en format PDF est envoyée par e-mail à tous les contacts du Centre africain pour la statistique. Pour être ajouté à cette base de données, envoyez vos coordonnées à statistics@uneca.org.

Souscription : Le bulletin d'information statistique africain est gratuit.

Avertissement : Ce bulletin n'est pas un document officiel des Nations Unies ; il n'exprime pas la position officielle des Nations Unies.

Citation : Le comité de rédaction est ouvert à toute diffusion extérieure des contributions à condition qu'elle soit mentionnée comme suit : Ceci est reproduit du bulletin d'information statistique africain (ajoutez la date et le numéro de la publication) <http://www.uneca.org/statistics/statnews>.

